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PARISIAN NOTES.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE FRENCH CAPITAL.

EASTER SUNDAY IN PARIS—THE WEATHER AND THE SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS—POLITICAL JOURNALISM — RECENT DEATHS OF EMINENT MEN—EDGAR QUINET—THE MEN OF HIS GENERATION—HIS CAREER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, March 29, 1875.

Easter Sunday was not all that we expected, for, as a rule, Spring bursts upon us in all its beauty on this date. Yesterday the weather was very bad indeed the greater portion of the day, and the ladies were prevented from making a display of the latest fashions. For a number of years society has regarded Easter as a sort of opening day, and ladies who have costumes and hats made some weeks before like to keep them for the grand display at Pâques. But all such hopes were destroyed early yesterday morning, for although we had an hour or two of sunshine, the skies were soon overcast, and before noon there was the heaviest hail-storm that I have ever seen in Paris. The so-called hail-stones were as large as peas, and fell so thickly that the ground was covered with them as with snow in Winter. But this squall, or *giboulée*, was followed by another burst of sunshine, and society ventured to risk a ride in the Bois, or a trip to Auteuil. In spite of the weather the hurdle races there were well attended, but there was a lamentably small number of ladies present. It is to be inferred, I presume, that they were prevented from going by the Paschal solemnities, and passed the day in one of the many churches in the city. In all these were services of an exceptional character, each year seeing some additions to the scenic effects of the Easter ceremonies. At Nôtre Dame, particularly, the day of Pâques is an extraordinary occasion, and yesterday it was unusually extraordinary. The new Cardinal-Archbishop of Paris, gave the benediction after the *Te Deum* was sung, and his Eminence assisted at the various services of the day. The Cardinal said High Mass in person, to the great satisfaction of the faithful. I do not know whether or not Cardinal Manning has yet returned to London, but if he was there yesterday, the sight of him in his red hat must have rejoiced the hearts of the faithful. Easter is by no means a holiday for the clergy. They begin before day has fairly come. At 7 o'clock the men partake of the Communion, and during the hour and a half that this ceremony lasted the vast cathedral of Nôtre Dame was densely crowded. Afterward it was the turn of the ladies. At Saint Roch, Saint Eustache, Saint Germain L'Auxerrois, and the Madelaine, the services were very fine indeed, and the music superb. During the day and evening the boulevards were not thronged as usual at Pâques, the weather looking too menacing for agreeable promenades.

POLITICAL GOSSIP—THE GOVERNMENT AND THE PRESS.

During Passion Week we have thought little of politics, and have not had an incident of any kind. The journals have had nothing to do but to attack the Bonapartists and give advice to the Government. M. Buffet is told to beware, and the Marshal is informed that he has taken the wrong road. But all these articles seem forced and dull, and are not calculated to produce any great impression upon the public mind. One item of political news, however, is worthy of note: M. Buffet has given us to understand that the state of siege will not be immediately raised, the Government finding it necessary in its dealings with the press rather than with the people. In the Ministry of the Interior there is a Department of the Press, over which a journalist named Leo presides. He is expected to watch over the doings and sayings of the seven hundred and odd journals published in Paris, and to make use of the Administrative thunder when necessary. Naturally, M. Leo is held responsible for the punishments inflicted upon the various journals, and particularly upon the Republican journals, and the latter called loudly for M. Leo's removal when the new Ministry was formed. One of them published a speech purporting to have been delivered by M. Buffet, in which he called upon M. Leo to use more moderation in dealing with the press, but unfortunately this excellent address was spoiled by a note in the *Journal Officiel*, in which it was stated that the words were the invention of a fertile mind. M. Buffet having made no speech of the kind. It is a pity that this was the case, for the remarks attributed to him were worthy of him or of the academician Duc de Broglie. Notwithstanding the number of journals already in existence, there are numerous applications for authority to start new ones, but the Government has long since resolved to sanction no more political papers until a satisfactory Press law has been voted by the Assembly. There are over thirty applications now on file for permission to start daily journals, and if all were started, probably not more than one or two of them would survive. The two journals authorized by exceptional favors, because they were Orleanist at the bottom and Right Centre outside—the *Courrier de France* and M. Savary's *Echo*—are now living in a very precarious state, and would not live a week but for outside contributions. After the authorization of the latter, M. Hector Pessard, formerly of the *Soir*, revived his demand for authority to publish the *Jour*. He claimed that if the rule had been violated in the case of the *Echo*, there was no reason why it should not be in his case also, and he brought his strong influence to bear upon the Government. The reply was that the *Echo* was not a new journal, but one which had long suffered from suspended animation, and which had been happily revived. When it suspended some years ago, the proprietors forgot to withdraw their 25,000 francs caution money, and so there was no legal ground for refusing its reappearance. This is, of course, nothing but a quibble, for in a majority of cases of caution money formerly the 25,000 francs consisted in the signature of some banker whose name was good for the amount in case of accident. If the cash had been put up, one can feel certain that it would have been taken out when the journal suspended. When M. Buffet came into power M. Pessard made one more effort to get his authorization, and in return got the following reply from the Minister of the Interior:

PARIS, 25th March, 1875.

MONSIEUR—I have received your request for permission to start a political organ entitled *Le Jour*.

I have the honor to inform you that, by a resolution communicated to the Governor of Paris, the 31st July, 1873, the Government decided, in a Council of Ministers, that no authorization of that sort should be recorded.

That determination not having been rescinded, I cannot possibly send to Gen. de l'Admirault an opinion favorable to your demand. Accept, etc.

L. BUFFET.

Hector Pessard is an able journalist, but I think that he owes thanks to M. Buffet at this time for his refusal, since I cannot imagine an easier way to lose his money than to put it into a daily newspaper under present conditions. But here a journal can be started for much less than your daily expenses, and the intention is rarely to found a permanent newspaper. Journalism is here a stepping-stone to everything, and when a man wants to get into public life, he is very apt to begin by getting himself a newspaper, and of signing his name to leading articles written by himself or by some one else. The strangest part of all this is, that after the first year or so, the property value of these titles becomes something of moment. I have seen them sell as high as 200,000 francs, particularly if they have a reputation upon the bourse and can be used by some banker for his speculations, while the political editor uses the first page for his own advancement. I think that there are very few journals that have more than paid expenses during the Winter, and most of them can rejoice, like Sièyes after the Terror, in the fact that they have lived.

RECENT DEATHS OF EMINENT MEN.

I was yesterday at the Evangelical Chapel in the Rue de Provence, attending the funeral of Amédée Achard, when news came of the death of Edgar Quinet. It is surprising to note the number of eminent men this horrible season has carried off, and nearly all by pneumonia, pleurisy, or inflammation of the lungs. In nearly every letter I have had to pen a necrological notice. They are going rapidly, the men of that powerful generation that came on after 1789, and in a little time there will be none of them left among us. Yesterday it was Michelet; to-day it is his friend and companion in glory, Edgar Quinet. There were two men, two individualities, in the old man of seventy-two that has just gone—the historian and the politician—and in both he had the esteem of his contemporaries. The latter individuality was only developed in 1871, when he began to write some articles in the Radical journals. They were soon remarked; but in these articles M. Quinet did not make use of insult or invective in dealing with his adversaries, but showed a moderation that was foreign to the party to which he belonged. But after the best is said of him, one must confess that in political life M. Quinet did not rise above mediocrity, for it was not a life suited to that calm and philosophic spirit. Although he sat with and voted with the Radicals of the extreme Left, Edgar Quinet was very little of a Radical in his works. His book, *La Revolution*, took strong ground against the excesses of the revolution of 1793, and with courage rarely found in the ranks of his party, he denounced the violences and proscriptions of the time, without trying to excuse them by the acts of others. He did not belong to that revolutionary school which dreams under the mask of the *raison d'etat* of establishing the Republic by decimating and proscribing its enemies. And to this fine book must be joined the *chef d'œuvre* of the master, the *Revolutions of Italy*, which his friends could read with profit.

MEN OF EDGAR QUINET'S TIME.

I remarked above that Quinet belonged to the generation that came after the days of revolution, and some may remember how Michelet speaks of it. Here is an extract as an example:

"The children who were born at that hour," he says, "carry the mark upon their brows. Powerful generations that sprang from an aggrandized love, conceived in the flames of heaven, born of a sacred moment, when the form, across the Passion, caught glimpses of and adored the Idea. Epoch when maternity was superhuman, and in which woman had enthusiastic love, solitary reveries upon grand ideas, and the will to be mothers in all the extension and gravity of the word."

Edgar Quinet was born in the generation which Michelet describes in his hyperbolical strain, and, like many of his contemporaries, he did carry the mark of that epoch upon his brow. He was born in 1803, during one of those rare intervals of peace in which France repaired, with all haste, her forces lost in war, and prepared for fresh combats. His father was a savant, and a Commissary during the war. His mother, an admirer of Rousseau and his *morale*, and raised in the austere faith of the Calvinists, was one of those admirable women we love to fancy bending over the cradle of a child that is to become a man of genius. She reared her son according to the teachings of that philosophy which the eighteenth century, in dying, left as a legacy to the nineteenth, and made of him a philosopher, a thinker, a man. That maternal influence is felt from the first page to the last of Quinet's books. In his early years he studied at the University of Heidelberg, where he became enamored with German philosophy, and mastered the philosophical writers of the time. At twenty-five he was sent to Greece upon a scientific commission, and on his return he began to write for the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and his reputation was made by his æsthetic and linguistic papers in this review. He was a poet as well, and, in 1838, while dreaming of an *Epopée Démocratique*, published two fragments in verse called "Napoleon and Prometheus." He became Professor of modern languages at Lyons in 1839, and in 1842 obtained a chair in the College de France. His lectures became popular, and the young men, always a little revolutionary, grew fond of his democratic theories, and he found means for introducing them even into a lecture upon the languages of Europe. It was while here that he, with the aid of Michelet, wrote the famous book, entitled *The Jesuits*. The Government took his Professor's chair from him on account of the heresy of his doctrines, and he continued the struggle in the press. In 1848 he was elected a member of the Constituent Assembly; in 1852 he was exiled from France. He went first to Brussels, where he married; then to Switzerland, then to England. It was during this period of exile that he wrote his two most celebrated works, *Merlin l'Enchanteur*, and *La Révolution*, the former being a philosophical allegory. Quinet came back to France after the war, although he had voluntarily stayed in exile for some years, and was soon after restored to his Professor's chair. On the 8th of February, 1871, he was elected a member of the Assembly for the Department of the Seine. He was the fifth on the list, which numbered forty-three candidates. Quinet has done little in politics, but every visiter to Versailles must have remarked this tall, white-haired old man, walking in the park and evidently deeply immersed in his own thoughts, for he was one of the best-known of the Deputies. There was an air of gravity, of austerity, and grandeur about him that was apt to strike a casual visitor, and perhaps most of those who saw him turned to look again, and asked a friend who he was.

THE COAL SUPPLY.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—The Pottsville *Miners' Journal* says: "The supply of coal sent from all the regions so far this year is 3,019,092 tons, against 3,929,350 toas to the same period of last year, being a decrease of 910,258 tons. The decrease in the supply of anthracite coal is 927,395 tons."

WASHINGTON.

THE POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

WARRANTS ISSUED FOR THE ARREST OF VAN VLECK AND CHANNEL—COLT AND FLOYD TURN STATE'S EVIDENCE—LAND AND MINING DECISIONS—MISCELLANEOUS.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Warrants have been issued this afternoon for the arrest of James Van Vleck, late a clerk in the Sixth Auditor's Office, and of F. L. Channel, a clerk in the Contract Office, both implicated in the postal frauds recently discovered. Van Vleck was yesterday removed by order of the Secretary of the Treasury. An order for Channel's removal has not yet been issued by the Post Office Department. Colt and Floyd, who confessed their participation in the frauds, are being used as State's evidence against the parties who persisted in denying their guilt. The warrants for the arrest of Van Vleck and Channel are based on affidavits of Special Agent Woodward charging them, under sections 5,451 and 5,501 of the Revised Statutes, with conspiracy, bribery, and accepting bribes. The penalty prescribed is fine and imprisonment not exceeding three years.

AN ORDER FORBIDDING COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN EMPLOYES AND CONTRACTORS.

Postmaster General Jewell has issued the following:

Ordered, That no employe of this department shall exhibit any of the records or papers of the department to or hold any communication during office hours with any contractor, or the agent or attorney of any contractor except upon the order of the Postmaster General, his chief Clerk, or one of the Assistant Postmasters General, or his chief Clerk, or one of the Chiefs of Division of this department.

LAND AND MINING DECISIONS.

Copp's Western Land-owner for April makes a full publication of the voluminous decision of the Secretary of the Interior, by which, as recently telegraphed in these dispatches, proceedings are authorized to set aside a patent erroneously issued for the Highland Chief Mine, in Utah, so far as it conflicts with the Prince of Wales, Wandering Boy, and Antelope Companies' locations. The following important principles are established by this decision, namely: Where there are no adverse interests, the patent for a mine will not be disturbed, notwithstanding irregularities in issuing it. Where the applicant for a patent relinquishes the portion of his premises embraced in an adverse claim, further proceedings before the department will not be stated. The only question before the court in mining application contests is the right of possession to the premises in dispute. The applicants for the patent should not suffer by the neglect of duty of any officer. (Railroad vs. Smith, 9 Wall, 99.) The application of the Highland Chief did not, but the patent did, include part of the Prince of Wales. The final survey and patent of the Highland Chief did not follow the application. In mining cases consent cannot give jurisdiction; substantial compliance with the statute is required. Miners' location notices should not be held to technical accuracy, but are sufficient if they put an honest inquirer in the way of finding the lode. Parol evidence is admissible to define what tract is embraced in a location. It is too late after patent has issued to make objection that publication of notice was not in exact compliance with the statute of July 26, 1866. Proof of publication which states that the notice was published for a period of ninety days, commencing at a certain date, is *prima facie* sufficient. A clerical error in a Register's final certificate in a nominal entry in an owner's name, as Butterfield instead of Butterwood, does not affect the validity of a patent issued under name of Butterwood.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION TO MINE OWNERS.

The Secretary of the Interior's decision in favor of the Bullion Company against the 420 Mining Company, lays down the following principles of importance to mine owners:

Suit must be brought by the adverse claimant against the applicant for a patent. The pendency of a suit commenced by an applicant against an adverse claimant does not excuse compliance with this requirement. A suit decided by the District and Supreme Courts of a State on right of possession is one which has been finally adjudicated in the courts of competent jurisdiction, and an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States should not further stay proceedings before the department. Where parties appear as friends of the court (*amicus curiæ*) the law should be more liberally construed in favor of the applicants for the patent than if there were adverse claimants in the case. Under the statute of 1866 the application for patent was not required to be sworn to, and should not be held invalid for not specifying the exact surface ground claimed, provided the local laws did not limit the surface around at the location.

PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

In the decision of the Commissioner of General Land Office, regarding a private land claim, it is held that the whole record in a private land claim before the office, may properly be referred to, to explain a latent ambiguity in final decree on title for such claim; also that claimants of a Mexican grant in California, confirmed for quantity within larger exterior limits, may select the location of their grant anywhere within such larger limits unless the tract or some part thereof thus sought to be selected has been appropriated under a better title, or unless the grant claimants are stopped from making such selection by some act of themselves or their grantees amounting to a forfeiture of that privilege.

COURT OF CLAIMS—THE RIGHT OF JUDGES TO RETIRE ON FULL PAY.

In connection with the reported resignation of Judges Peck and Loring paragraphs have recently appeared in the newspapers to the effect that no Judge of the Court of Claims can resign his office and retire on full pay under section 417 of the revised statutes, authorizing the retirement of any Judge of any court of the United States after having held his commission for at least ten years, and attained the age of seventy years, the reasons assigned for such construction being that the Court of Claims is but the creature of Congress, under its entire control, and which it may abolish at any time. But lawyers of eminence do not so regard such a conclusion. The Court of Claims is a court of the United States, created under the clause of the Constitution which defines to what cases the judicial power shall extend, and these include "controversies to which the United States shall be a party." The Court of Claims was established for the adjudication of such cases. As the Court of Claims is a court of the United States it is included in the statute "providing that any Judge of any court of the United States may resign and receive full pay under the conditions above stated." The judicial power of the United States is, in the language of the Constitution, "vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish." The Court of Claims is one of such inferior courts contemplated by the Constitution, from the decision of which appeals can be taken to the Supreme Court as from all other courts created under the same authority.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $4,422,986; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $45,980,000; coin, $84,127,876; including coin certificates, $23,159,400; outstanding legal-tenders, $379,226,909.

APPOINTMENT OF A MINISTER TO PERU.

The President has appointed Richard Gibbs, of New-York, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to Peru.

FINANCIAL NOTES.

The treasurer now holds $380,683,100 in bonds to secure National Bank circulation, and $16,277,200 to secure public deposits. The national bank circulation outstanding to-day amounts to $349,286,226, of which amount $2,390,000 are notes issued to gold banks. The sum of $956,341 in national bank notes were received for redemption to-day. The total receipts for the week have been $3,558,392.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $353,342 63. The total receipts for the month to date were $2,375,858.

The Customs receipts to-day were $328,031.

RESOLUTION OF THANKS TO GEN. CROOK BY THE ARIZONA LEGISLATURE.

The following copy of a joint resolution of thanks to Gen. George Crook passed by the Arizona Legislature, has been received at the War Department:

Be it resolved, By the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, that the thanks of the people of Arizona Territory are due, and, through their representatives of the Eighth Legislative Assembly, are hereby tendered to that gallant soldier, Brig. Gen. George Crook, and the officers and men under his command, for the noble services they have rendered the country in subduing the hordes of hostile Indians that had, until the advent of Gen. Crook in our Territory, held the country under a reign of terror, and civilization in check.

That we recognize the fact that the policy that Gen. Crook has pursued has been the means, and the only means, that would have effected the final grand achievement of peace within our Territory and community from depredations from the savages; making war as he has with vigor when war had to be waged, and being merciful and just at all times to those in his power, he has not only commanded the respect, but won the esteem of the savages themselves.

That the Secretary of the Territory be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to Gen. Crook, to the Secretary of War, and to all the papers published in this Territory. JOHN T. ALSOP,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

K. S. WOOLSEY, President of the Council.

Approved, A. P. K. SAFFORD, Governor.

POST OFFICE FRAUDS.

The hearing in the case of Hinds, concerned in the recently discovered Post Office contract frauds, who was arrested last night and gave bail, has been postponed until Tuesday next.

THE HEALTH OF KEY WEST.

The following telegram was received at the Navy Department this morning:

KEY WEST, April 10.

Surgeon General Beale, United States Navy:

The weather is still cool. No case or cases of fever since the last telegram. The fleet has all gone. The health of the city, as reported by the Health Officer, is unusually good. (Signed,) R. J. PERRY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

The following national banks were established today: First National (gold) Bank of Oakland, Cal.; with a capital of $100,000, and the First National Bank of Malvern, Iowa, with a capital of $50,000.

NAVAL NOTES.

The United States steamer Blue Light, which has been laid up at New-London, Conn., will be fitted out for the use of Prof. Spencer F. Baird, United States Fish Commissioner. Commander L. Beardsley, United States Navy, will be assigned to the command of the vessel.

Information has been received at the War Department of the death of First Lieut. Alexander Grant, First Cavalry, at Camp Halleck, Nev., on the 25th of March.

The Marine Band of this city left here to-day, in the United States steamer Talapoosa, for Boston, to take part in the battle of Lexington celebration on the 19th inst.

ARMY OFFICERS RELIEVED.

First Lieut. James Curry, Fifth Artillery, and First Lieut. Edward H. Totten, First Artillery, who have been on duty at Fortress Monroe, Va., and Charleston, S. C., in paying the claims of colored soldiers, under the act of June 16 1872, transferring the affairs of the Freedmen's Bank to the War Department, have been relieved.

PERSONAL.

Major James R. Roach, recently appointed Paymaster in the Army, will be assigned to duty in the Department of California. Major Roach is now temporarily on duty in the War Department.

THE PRESIDENT.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR HIS MOVEMENTS IN CONNECTION WITH HIS VISIT TO MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, Mass., April 10.—Arrangements have been so far completed that, with a considerable degree of certainty, the movements of President Grant and his Cabinet, on the occasion of his visit to Massachusetts to participate in the Centennial celebrations at Lexington and Concord, can be announced. The President, accompanied by all the members of his Cabinet, with the exception of Secretary Fish, will leave New-York on Friday morning of next week in a special train under the direction of the Postmaster General. At the State line he will be met by the State officials and welcomed as the guest of the Commonwealth. Arriving here Friday evening, the Executive party will proceed to the Revere House, where apartments have been secured for them. On Saturday morning a visit will be made to Beacon Park, and upon returning the Executive will pay his respects to the Governor. At 2:30 o'clock the President will call upon the Massachusetts Club, and at 3:30 o'clock will dine with the Commercial Club. A special train will take the President to Concord, for which place he will leave at a late hour in the evening. He is expected to pass Sunday in Concord, returning to Boston in the afternoon. On Monday morning the party will leave by special train for Lexington. At 12:30 P. M. precisely the President will leave for Concord, and return in the evening to Lexington, where he will hold a levee.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

A destructive fire took place at Greenville, Miss., at 2 o'clock Thursday morning. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The buildings burned were the large planing mill of N. Johnson & Co., where the fire commenced; the warehouse and office of Johnson & Co., a large two-story building occupied by E. Enos as a general store, a hotel kept by —— Newman, the drug store of Dr. White, the bank of Kretchmer & Farrar, the stores of J. Heidingsfelder and Nathan & Pohl, wholesale liquor dealers, and the dwelling of J. Newman. A heavy wind was blowing at the time, and the lower portion of the town was in great danger. The citizens worked with wonderful energy and determination, and saved much property. The total loss will be inside $50,000, only partly insured. Several citizens were badly injured by falling chimneys.

A special dispatch to the Chicago *Times* from South Bend, Ind., states that a fire occurred there yesterday morning by which the greater part of a block of wooden buildings was destroyed. Among other losers is the Studebacker firm, who have already lost extensively by fires this year. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $20,000. No further particulars have been received.

A special dispatch to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, from Richmond, Ohio, states that a fire occurred there Friday night, and destroyed the dry goods and drug store of N. P. Westheimer, the hardware store of Jordan, Thornhill & Co., the furniture store of Morris Hill, the Methodist church, and several small dwellings. Loss about $50,000; insurance unknown.

The grist and saw mill belonging to the estate of Henry Keeler, at Lewisboro, Westchester County, was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss, $6,500; insured for $3,000. The fire is believed to be the work of an incendiary.

The residence of Henry Ball at Boonton, N. J., was destroyed by fire on Friday, entailing a loss of about $3,000.

ARRESTED ON A CHARGE OF ARSON.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., April 10.—Joseph Duff, a farmer, was arrested this morning on a charge of arson at Barnum's Station, three miles this side of Monticello, as he was getting on the train with his family. The deed was committed last night. His place was sold some three months since on a mortgage foreclosure, and he had been heard to utter threats against its future occupants. The family that occupied the building only escaped by jumping from the windows.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

PAUL BOYNTON'S SUCCESSFUL FEAT.

HE CROSSES THE ENGLISH CHANNEL IN HIS LIVE-SAVING DRESS—THE START IN THE EARLY MORNING—A TELEGRAPH CABLE LAID FROM THE PRESS BOAT ACCOMPANYING HIM — FIRST DISPATCH THROUGH IT REPORTING ALL WELL.

LONDON, April 10.—Paul Boynton started from Dover at 4:30 A. M. to attempt to cross the Channel in his life-saving dress. The press boat which is accompanying him is laying a telegraph cable as it progresses. One dispatch sent when Boynton was seven miles out reported his progress as very satisfactory. A later telegram, dated mid-channel, 7:15 A. M., says, "Boynton is going along splendidly. He is now fourteen miles out. He is in good spirits, and is smoking. Cape Grisanez is in sight.

BOYNTON SPOKEN BY THE PACKET-BOAT TEN MILES FROM BOULOGNE—HE REPLIES "ALL RIGHT."

LONDON, April 10.—A dispatch from Boulogne says the captain of the packet-boat which arrived there from Folkestone this afternoon reports that he spoke Boynton at 1:55 P. M., ten miles from Boulogne. Boynton, in response to an inquiry as to how he was getting along, responded "All right."

HIS ARRIVAL AT BOULOGNE—SIXTEEN HOURS DOING THE JOURNEY — ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION — HE ARRIVES IN GOOD HEALTH AND SPIRITS.

LONDON, April 10.—Paul Boynton arrived at the pier at Boulogne at 8:15 o'clock to-night, having made a successful passage across the Channel in his life-saving apparatus. He was in excellent health and spirits. A great crowd assembled to witness his arrival, and he was enthusiastically received.

BOYNTON REPORTED TO HAVE FAILED.

LONDON, April 10.—Private advices purporting to be authentic state that Boynton failed five miles from France. He was not tired, but the darkness stopped him. He was fifteen hours out.

SPAIN.

THE HEAD POSITION IN THE UNIVERSITY FILLED UP—THE STUDENTS DISSATISFIED.

MADRID, April 10.—The head position in the Madrid University has been conferred upon Señor La Fuente, formerly editor of a Carlist newspaper. No Liberal professor would accept the post. There is much dissatisfaction at the appointment of Señor La Fuente, and the students are signing a protest against it to be presented to the Government.

GREAT BRITAIN.

MINISTER JAY ON HIS WAY TO NEW-YORK.

LONDON, April 10.—John Jay, late United States Minister to Austria, was a passenger by the steam-ship Bothnia, which sailed from Liverpool to-day for New-York.

THE CONDITION OF THE MINING REGIONS.

STRONG EFFORTS MADE BY THE MINERS TO PROCURE THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS—COAL OPERATORS STRONGLY OPPOSED TO IT—STATEMENT OF AN OPERATOR REGARDING THE REAL ISSUE OF THE PRESENT STRUGGLE—THE TROOPS IN THEIR QUARTERS—A LITTLE TROUBLE THERE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 10.—The miners and the people of this city who affiliate with them are doing their utmost to have the militia taken from the country. The movement is engineered by a politician and a few merchants of the place, but as far as can be learned the scheme has no sympathy from the leading and solid men of Hazleton and surrounding region. The delegation which went to Harrisburg to remonstrate with the Governor have returned and gone to work with a will to obtain signatures to a form of petition that the Governor yesterday suggested. On the other hand, the operators are as active. This morning these gentlemen held a secret conclave in Gen. Pardee's office, the conference extending over many hours. I have learned from an operator who was present that the object was to discuss the question of the withdrawal of the troops, and that the meeting resolved to bring every influence to bear upon the Governor to have the military retained in the county until this fight has been settled one way or the other. About a week ago, when the hostile miners were raiding through this territory, and committing acts of high-handed outrages, the Deputy Sheriff pressed into his posse a number of citizens of this city. This act upon the part of men who desired to have the peace of the Commonwealth preserved, has kindled against them the bitter antagonism and hatred of miners. Already those who served upon this posse have received notices threatening vengeance upon them, and warning them that their lives will not be worth the snap of a finger when the military have evacuated the country. These gentlemen are very earnest in their endeavors to have the Militia retained, for they are well aware that these threats are not idle nor vapid boastings.

This afternoon the district meeting of the Miners' Benevolent Association was held here, but no action of a definite character was taken, and an adjournment was made over until Monday.

The unexpected action of the men at Hyde Park yesterday has been a terrible shock to the cause in the Lehigh region, and to-day it is a leading topic of discussion among the troops as well as among the miners and citizens.

During the course of an interview to-day with the proprietor of the Woodside Colliery, where the stables were fired and destroyed on Thursday night, he stated that the people of the country are taking wrong views of this struggle between the operators and the miners. It is the general sentiment that the issue is a wrangle against a reduction of wages; but this is entirely wrong. He spoke as an operator and for operators, and declared that for a long time capitalists who are producing Pennsylvania anthracite have determined to make this strike a square fight between capital and the demagogues who are engineering this strike for the miners. It would have to come to such a result in the end, and it was concluded to fight the battle now, and have it over. He considered the mines the rightful property of those who owned them, but for a number of years the bad elements among the colliers have managed them just about how they pleased, as far as the question of wages was concerned. He believed that if troops were withdrawn scenes of violence, arson, and depredation would ensue, and that the Militia would be brought back before forty-eight hours after they had left.

The excitement has seemed to increase to-day, and the people on the streets have been more numerous than on any day since the military have occupied the country.

Last night at a late hour a stoker employed at a mine at Eckley was returning home from his work when he was stopped by a man who pushed a pistol into his face and warned him that if he returned to the mine his brains would be blown out. Such instances as these are very common. It is generally conceded that there will be no strife between the miners and military, but soldiers are guarding exposed collieries and breakers with military discipline. Gen. Osborne and staff made an inspection of outposts to-day. The troops who are quartered in this city are enjoying themselves. To-night they had a spelling bee, which was highly enjoyed. At the camp at the Fair Grounds last night there came very near being a mutiny among several companies of the Ninth Regiment. It seems that blankets which had been ordered shipped from Philadelphia by express did not arrive, and as but few overcoats were brought along there was considerable suffering from cold. The men marched through the lines and made boisterous demonstrations, but finally a couple of old stoves were put up in the barracks, and the grumblers were pacified. Rumors are afloat to-night that there has been trouble further up in the region, but it is impossible to obtain details.

ADJT. GEN. LATTA IN CONSULTATION WITH CITIZENS ABOUT THE WITHDRAWAL OF THE TROOPS—THE RESULT TO BE SPEEDILY KNOWN—VIOLENCE OFFERED TO ONE OF THE SPECIAL POLICE.

HAZLETON, Penn., April 10.—The Harrisburg delegation returned from that city this morning, having had an interview with the Governor relative to the withdrawal of the military from this place. In order that the situation might be thoroughly understood, the Governor ordered Adjutant Gen. Latta to come here, and, in conjunction with the Sheriff, who had been telegraphed for, to meet prominent citizens representing both sides of the question and decide the problem. The officials above mentioned met the miners and those favoring a recall of the troops, at which meeting the Sheriff was promised a sufficient force to protect the workingmen. Subsequently, those favoring a detention of the military, held a conference with Adjt. Gen. Latta and the Sheriff. The gravity of the situation was earnestly discussed. The result of these interviews is anxiously awaited by both parties, and the question as to the necessity for military assistance to enforce the law will probably be decided within twenty-four hours.

Last evening one of the special policemen from Philadelphia, who had been running one of the pump-engines at Eckley, while on his way to work, was taken by two ruffians into the woods and threatened with instant death. Pistols were held at his head, but one of the men having a spark of humanity left, protested against such extreme measures, much against the wishes of the other, who insisted on putting the threat into instant execution. The latter desparado was arrested this morning by the Coal and Iron Police, and was subsequently released on bail.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, April 11—1 A. M.—Light rain has prevailed in the Southern States and the Ohio Valley. Clear weather continues in New-England, the northern portion of the Middle States, and the lower lake region. Partly cloudy and cooler weather is reported from the upper lake region and the North-west, with light variable winds and local rains. The barometer is lowest in the Ohio Valley. It has fallen on the Atlantic coast and risen north of the Lake region. The rivers have risen at Little Rock, Leavenworth, and St. Louis, and fallen at Omaha, Cincinnati, Louisville, and Freeport.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lake region and the Ohio Valley, cool and cloudy weather, with rain; north to east winds, and falling, followed by rising, barometer.

For the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, cool and partly cloudy weather, north to west winds, rising barometer, and slight rain in the Central Mississippi Valley.

For the Gulf States and Tennessee, cooler and clearing weather, north-west to south-west winds, rising barometer, and possibly rain in the eastern portion of these districts.

For the Middle and South Atlantic States, generally cloudy weather and rain, with easterly to southerly winds, increasing to brisk and high on the coast, slight rise of temperature, and falling barometer.

For New-England, partly cloudy and cool weather, with westerly winds and rising barometer during the day, followed by threatening weather and possibly rain.

The Central Mississippi River will rise slowly.

Cautionary signals are ordered for Charleston, Wilmington, Cape Hatteras, Kitty Harok, and Cape Henry.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the Lake ports on the 15th inst.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1874.	1875.			1874.	1875.
3 A. M.	38°	35°	3:30 P. M.		46°	63°
6 A. M.	37°	39°	6 P. M.		39°	61°
9 A. M.	38°	43°	9 P. M.		36°	54°
12 M.	40°	58°	12 P. M.		35°	51°

Average temperature yesterday.....50½°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year.....38½°
Weekly average.....43 2-7°
Weekly average last year.....42 6-7°

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Governor General and Countess Dufferin and family leave for England on the 23d inst.

Hon. Sumner Crosby, a well-known Boston merchant, and in past years prominent in local politics, died yesterday morning.

The funeral services over the remains of the late Col. James Page took place yesterday morning in St. Andrew's Church, Philadelphia.

At the annual church conference held at Salt Lake City yesterday, Brigham Young was re-elected Prophet, Seer, Revelator, and President.

Patrick Cornell, of Jones County, Iowa, was run over by a train of cars yesterday in West Albany, N. Y., and killed. The deceased has a brother living in this City.

The Gibson County, Tenn., Kuklux were acquitted in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, Judge Ballard recommending their discharge, as the evidence failed to establish their guilt.

Calvin Willers, Deputy Secretary of State of New-York, died Friday night. Yesterday the officers and clerks of the State Department met and adopted resolutions of respect to his memory.

Senators Cameron, Anthony, Dennis, and Patterson, ex-Senator Chandler, Col. McVeagh, and others of the Senatorial excursionists, arrived at the Grand National Hotel, Jacksonville, Ill., yesterday.

The steamer Rietz reached Chicago Friday night from the east shore, this being the first arrival of the season. The Captain reported large fields of ice between Chicago and the Michigan shore.

At the Assizes yesterday, at St. Catharines, Ontario, a man named Matthias Konkle was sentenced to be hanged for committing an outrage on a girl eight years of age, at Beamsville, last November.

Frederick Maxwell and Miss Corinne Dunwood were drowned in Burch's mill-pond yesterday by the capsizing of a boat, caused by striking a snag. The bodies were recovered, and brought to Augusta, Ga.

William Morgan, an old man who murdered his wife at St. Louis last July, and was convicted at the last term of the Criminal Court, was brought before Judge Jones yesterday and sentenced to be hanged on Friday, the 28th of May.

A farmer named McKinzie, living five miles from Greenville, Ills., was murdered in his bed on Thursday night, and then dragged to the stable and placed under the feet of a pair of mules. His wife and son have been arrested on suspicion of having committed the deed.

George Reynolds, of Salt Lake City, who was convicted of polygamy a few days ago, appeared before Judge Emerson yesterday and was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary and a fine of $300. The case was appealed to the Territorial Supreme Court, and a bond of $5,000 given for Reynolds' appearance.

THE CANAL INVESTIGATION COMMISSION.

ALBANY, N. Y., April 10.—The Canal Investigation Commission met here to-day, and resolved to start out along the line of the canal to make personal examination of the work at once.

CALIFORNIA GOSSIP.

THE BONANZA—MR. LICK'S BEQUEST—THE HIGH PRICE OF GOLD.

SUDDEN FALL IN STOCKS—ALL THE SMALL FISH BADLY USED UP—THE BIG ONES TUMBLING THINGS DOWN—THE BROKERS' LITTLE WASP—HOW THE GENERAL PUBLIC STAND IT—"OLD MAN LICK" AND HIS BEQUEST—HOW HE WAS BADGERED INTO REVOKING HIS DEED OF GIFT—REVIVALS IN THE STREET—GOLD—EFFECT OF THE HIGH PRICE IN THE EAST—A CONSTANT DRAIN ON THE STATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, March 31, 1875.

We are not as happy as we were; we are not smiling as much as formerly. Things "has worked," and very much against us at that. Our bonanza has given out. I don't mean the real thing itself, but the stock bonanza, that part of it that *lies* in California street at least. When I wrote you last we were happy—stocks were up. Since which stocks have gone down, while some of us have "gone up;" and what makes us mad is, that there was no more reason for their going down than there was for their going up. We had hoisted them a little above their value doubtless, but we made amends by sending them as much below. These stock panics never strike a happy medium. The worst feature of this market rests in the fact that there are two or three heavy operators, who play a little game of "knock 'em down and set 'em up" occasionally, and unless the small fry know when it is coming and get out of the way, it goes bad

an income of fifty thousand a year, or thereabouts, which at his death would go to his son—quite enough for his simple wants—and his son is like his father as two peas, if anything looking a little older, and would live as well as *he* cared to on a thousand a year, both men being very simple in their habits. They dress alike, both wearing rusty dress coats, wide neckcloths, high side-board collars, and dilapidated stove-pipe hats, and shuffle along unobtrusively and unnoticed—both very good sort of men, never spending money, yet not misers nor grasping. The old gentleman takes great pride in having his hotel, the Lick House, well kept, and I have seen him sit down at table, and if things did not suit him—a plate of fruit, for instance—throw the whole lot across the room, send for the steward, and rate him soundly for putting such fruit on the table.

His deed of gifts to the various societies, &c., named the gentlemen he wanted to act as Trustees, comprising our ex-Mayor, Thomas H. Selby, Esq., D. O. Mills, late President of the Bank of California; George H. Howard, Esq., William Alvord, ex-Mayor; John O. Earl, and James Otis, our present Mayor. Certainly an unexceptionable party, all of whom accepted. They went on to carry out the provisions of the bequests, and sold a portion of the estate, as directed, and were proceeding with the labor of love to the satisfaction of the public, when to the surprise of everybody, in comes Uncle James with a veto on further proceedings, and revokes all his former deeds, acts, &c. He gives as a reason, that when he laid out the programme he expected soon to shuffle off this mortal coil; but now he thinks he is not going so soon, and will live long enough to carry out all his notions and projects himself; besides, he wants to make some changes, thinks he should have done a little better by his relatives—in short, wants a new deal, and wants to shuffle the cards himself. He says he does not propose to make any very material changes, but some modifications. The Trustees took legal advice of one of our soundest lawyers, who decides that it can't be undone; that the Trustees have no authority to reconvey, especially as where the property has been sold and deeds given—the parties purchasing entering into possession in most instances—they have not the power to cancel their acts; and it opens up a nice little chance for the lawyers to show how not to do it, and throw the whole matter into the courts, where they will, according to general usage, keep it as long as there is a shot in the locker. When they get through, Uncle Jimmy won't be in a condition to do much distributing himself. The law will save him the trouble, if he is alive at that remote period.

The facts are that Mr. Lick has been beset and badgered nearly to death by interested parties, who have argued with him that he should have made more liberal provision for his relatives, that he had given away too much, had defrauded his son of his rightful heritage, &c.; and being an old man and easily influenced, he has been led to reconsider his former munificence and revoke his liberal donations. He undoubtedly intends to carry out the spirit of his former intents, but seems to feel that he has not done justice to his relatives; and if you and I, dear reader, were in the line of succession, we might think so too. On the other hand, the property he reserved for himself, if divided at his death, would give them all a pretty good show. It is greatly to be regretted that he should recall his generous donations to such very worthy objects, and will utterly destroy the reputation for liberality and patriotism that has gone abroad over the land. He probably never would have thought of taking this last step of his own accord, and it is all the effect of officious friends, who had something to gain and nothing to lose. Fired by Uncle Jimmy's example, I thought of distributing a few millions of my bonanza in a similar manner; but, on the whole, I think I won't. It would lead to trouble, and the lawyers would fatten on my substance. I had rather they should stick to their *liens*.

REVIVALS.

Revivals are just now all the fashion with us. Rev. Dr. Hammond is laboring with us to save our souls, and daily he mounts a lamp-post or a four-barrel and preaches to the street bummers, gathering a crowd of the curb-stone idlers, to the serious detriment of business, obstructing the streets and shouting himself hoarse in his zeal. He has a wagon fitted up with seats, on which sit a dozen or so fanatical females, who fill in with some wretched singing—worse than the crusaders. Occasionally he strikes a lead and converts some hardened sinner, with plenty of money, who sends in a fat check to purchase immunity from what seemed a certain chance for *descensus averni*. He struck a tough case in a rich old Scotchman, who came down to the tune of a check for $1,200. Nobody would have believed that so hard a case could have been reached, and the change he experienced must have been great to have induced him to part with his money. There are many more of the same sort that should be converted—the field is large. A few days since the Reverend Doctor tried his hand on the Board of Brokers, but they proved to be the toughest cases he ever struck—nary a soul saved, and nary a cent put up on margins. He went long on them and they went short on him.

GOLD.

The high estimate you seem to put on our products, especially the yellow metal, is playing the deuce with us here, utterly demoralizing business, and throwing a damper on prices of everything. Stocks, of course, suffer most, as it makes money very tight. Every man that owes a dollar East hurries up and remits to get the advantage of the premium. And the foreign capitalists remit it to sell while it is high, expecting to bring it back at a reduced figure.

It has created a constant drain upon us. Not less than sixteen millions has been remitted, and it goes on at the rate of a million a week now. To take $16,000,000 or $18,000,000 out of circulation in so small a community must be seriously felt, as it is, and the cry is, "There's no money." The banks are hard up, because depositors have drawn down to the last cent to avail themselves of the high premium and purchase goods East, or pay for what they have purchased. To get a premium of sixteen per cent., added to five per cent. off for cash, constitutes a fair profit of itself. It would do us good to get hold of the gold clique. We would make short work with them! Where is the Secretary of the Treasury all this time, with his great bonanza? Why don't he come out of his hole? Is he scared? If this thing goes on every enterprise in the State will have to suspend, for we won't have a hard dollar to bless ourselves with. If we had adopted currency as we should have done, we would not have had these periodical raids and spells of cramps. It was the greatest financial mistake a country ever made, and those who did it know that now, and have known it all along, but would never acknowledge their error. We should have had greenbacks for a circulating medium and sold our gold at a profit; prices would have been the same in paper as we now pay in gold, and there would have been no less on the money that the thousands of people brought who would have come here to purchase property and settle. It has been a great drawback to our prosperity unquestionably, and we all see it now—that is, the general public—although the bankers won't acknowledge it; but, notwithstanding this drawback, California is prosperous and increasing rapidly in population.

San Francisco is bound to be a great city. Real estate is increasing in value, and things generally look well. Gold will go down soon; stocks will go up, and everything will be lovely again. On every side the march of improvement goes steadily on, and, after all, I don't think there's much the matter with us. We have not had any sleighing this month, 'tis true, but we manage to worry along without it, and console ourselves with peach-blossoms, wild flowers, and strawberries and cream. We will try and stand it. PODGERS.

THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR.

THE OPENING EXERCISES LAST EVENING—GAY SCENES AT THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT ARMORY—ADDRESS OF WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

The annual fair of the Homeopathic Hospital Association was opened last evening in the Twenty-second Regiment Armory, Fourteenth street, near Sixth avenue. Its success, in point of the multiplicity, variety, and beauty of the articles on sale, and the attractiveness of the decorations, undoubtedly exceeds that of its predecessors. The embellishments to the spacious drill-room are indeed superb, and a view of them would alone repay a visit. The beams supporting the roof are hidden by a canopy of azure gauze sprinkled with golden stars. A broad avenue lined with palm trees of silver leaf leads from the entrance to the Floral Temple, a rustic structure, circular in shape. The picturesque effect produced on the trees skirting the central promenade, by the aid of the calcium lights, with intervening plates of varied colored glass, is exceedingly unique and attractive. The decorations of the stands are quite in keeping with the beauty of those alluded to, and the category of goods disposed for sale embraces apparently every conceivable article, both useful and ornamental. The most extensive department is one designated the "Lady Washington," presided over by Mrs. William H. Neilson, who is assisted in her labors by a bevy of young ladies. This department embraces several tables, or auxiliary departments, consisting of the art department, in charge of Mrs. and Miss Fredericks; an army department, in which is displayed a fine set of silk regimental colors to be presented to the regiment that receives the greatest number of votes; a "tea house," in charge of Mrs. Phelps and young lady assistants, and a country store, in which Mrs. Parke Godwin dispenses family groceries. The westerly end of the hall is monopolized by Mrs. Frothingham's department, consisting of the Japanese table, devoted exclusively to articles of genuine Japanese manufacture, and the eclectic table, for fancy goods, and some paintings of more than average merit by well-known artists. Mrs. Frothingham is assisted by Mrs. Wallace, Mrs. Charles Watrous, Mrs. John Bigelow, Mrs. Grout, Mrs. Vos, Mrs. Hupper, and Mrs. Ripley. A table in charge of Mrs. Guernsey is provided with a stock of woolen comforts, fancy wicker baskets, handsomely-framed engravings and chromos, and one presided over by Mrs. Dr. McDonnell and Mrs. Dowling with a supply of goods of a like description. The "harlequin department," a unique structure, superintended by Mrs. Dr. Helmuth, assisted by sixteen ladies, is subdivided into three tables, two of which display an assortment of fancy articles, the other being expressly devoted to confectionery. A special feature of this department, which is exhibited by Mrs. Helmuth personally, is a miniature Fifth avenue mansion, inside of which a perpetual reception is held by a company of waxen ladies and gentlemen. The other tables are the "Au bon Marché," in charge of Mrs. Fuller; the "Palais Royal," in charge of Mrs. Huggins, Mrs. Dodge, Mrs. Marshall, and Mrs. Atwood; the office of the *Echo*, a daily journal whose existence will come to a termination with the closing of the fair, and the "cornucopia" department, in charge of Mrs. Fowler. These latter, with the exception of the *Echo* office, display a general assortment of perfumes, silverware, &c. The attendance at the formal opening last evening was very large and fashionable, and the notable persons present were Hon. William Cullen Bryant, Mr. Peter Cooper, Hon. Henry G. Steobins, D. Frothingham, Hon. Salem H. Wales, and others.

Soon after 8 o'clock Mr. William Cullen Bryant delivered the following opening address:

I have been asked to say a few words at the opening of this fair concerning its purpose and object. I suppose that every person here is aware that the object of this fair is to obtain funds for establishing a homeopathic hospital for women and children. The Ladies' Homeopathic Hospital Association had this project in hand when they were joined by the Ladies' Aid Society, which had shortly before opened a Homeopathic Surgical Hospital. Under the auspices of these two associations united the work is now proceeding, and it is hoped that they will yet be able to open a third institution for the relief of the sick, a General Homeopathic Hospital, in the same inclosure with those which I have already mentioned. These hospitals will be accommodated in the kind of buildings which bear the name of pavilion—structures comparatively slight, and very different from those housed by the lofty edifices hitherto used for hospitals. It has been found by long experience that those huge and solid structures after a certain time become saturated with the unwholesome effluvia from the sick beds, that the walls thus poisoned infect the air of the wards, and that the patients received into the hospitals suffer greatly and often die in consequence of disease superinduced by this cause. The pavilion, therefore, the materials of which can be easily taken down and carried away, is substituted for the solid buildings formerly used.

There is yet another matter to which I would refer. This fair is in part a commemoration of the birthday of Hahnemann, the great founder of the homeopathic system of cure. One hundred and seventy years ago this day Hahnemann was born at Meissen, in Saxony. It seems a period of considerable antiquity, but I have on my grounds at Roslyn a tree which was forty-two years old when Hahnemann first saw the light. Seventy nine years since—when, if you will pardon the egotism of the remark, I was in my cradle—Hahnemann announced to the world his discovery of the homeopathic law that like cures like. His doctrine was at first laughed at, but with every year it obtained new adherents until now there is no country in the civilized world in which there are not practitioners of medicine who are his followers. These rank him with the eminent discoverers whose names illustrate the annals of medicine at different periods of the world's history; they place him by the side of Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood, and with Jenner, who introduced vaccination; nay, they place his name above theirs, inasmuch as they claim that his discovery required a more patient and perseveringspirit of inquiry, and a more and more vigilant discrimination.

Let us honor Hahnemann, therefore, but let us beware of following him too far. There are cases, I grieve to say, in which his method of cure with minute quantities of the remedy prescribed, is wholly ineffectous and inapplicable, and the case before you, my friends, is one of them. Attenuated nux vomica sometimes works wonders; attenuated ratsbane gives the victory over many painful symptoms, but attenuated charity is an abomination. Charity in the form of infinitesimal doses, if you stop there, is fatal, and death is sure to follow. Dilute your drugs, whether the poison you employ be gathered in the fields or ung from the bowels of the earth, dilute them with a free hand, but do not dilute your donations to a noble and worthy scheme of beneficence. There is a medicine much in use among homeopathic physicians which they call *aurum*, the English name for it, perhaps, you are familiar with—it is gold. In a case like this it requires to be liberally administered or it will do no good. I heartily wish it were otherwise. If an infinitesimal dose of it would build an hospital, I am sure that a thousand of hands would be held forth to administer it, but since that cannot be, I can only caution you against being to homoopathic, and counsel the administration of the powerful remedy of which I speak in liberal doses.

THE NEW RING SUITS.

An additional schedule of property known to have been owned by William M. Tweed about the time of the Ring exposures has been prepared by the prosecutors in the new civil suits against the ex-boss, and the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City. Notice of an attachment against such property, placed in the hands of the Sheriff pending the prosecution of the suits, has been filed in the County Clerk's office. The property affected by the notice of action is as follows:

One lot of land and buildings, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Fifth avenue, known as No. 439 Fifth avenue.

Land and buildings known as No. 17 East Forty-fourth street.

Land and buildings known as No. 10 East Thirteenth street.

Premises and stables in Forty-second street.

OCEAN TRAVEL.

The managers of almost all the European steam-ship companies announce an increase in the rate of cabin passenger tickets. The new rates will probably not go into effect before the 1st of May, at which time passenger traffic will doubtless be unusually active. Eight steam-ships left for Europe yesterday, all taking large cargoes, principally grain and general merchandise, and an increased number of cabin and steerage passengers. The companies who have already decided to increase cabin fares are the Anchor, Inman, and White Star. After May 1 the charge on the Anchor Line will be increased from $70 to $90, gold; the Inman Line will advance their rates to $80 and $100, gold, and the White Star Company will charge from $80 to $100, according to accommodation.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Yesterday was received at the Bureau of Vital Statistics a certificate of the death of Francis Conroy, a native of Ireland, who died on Friday at his residence, No. 603 East Fourteenth street, at the age of 103 years. Death resulted from bronchitis, as certified to by Dr. David D. Teal, after an illness of two weeks. The deceased was a widower, and emigrated to this country from Ireland in 1852, being at that time eighty years of age, and has since that time resided in this City. Dr. John T. Nagle, Deputy Register, granted the necessary burial permit, and the remains of the deceased centenarian will be interred to-day Calvary Cemetery.

A LATE DIPLOMATIST.

THE RECENT DEATH OF COUNT DE JARNAC.

A SEVERE LOSS FOR FRANCE—THE VARIED CAREER OF THE AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND—REMINISCENCES OF THE FIRST NAPOLEON—THE COUP DE JARNAC.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, March 24, 1875.

The *Journal Officiel* of yesterday contained the following paragraph:

"We learn, just as we are going to press, that M. le Comte de Jarnac, French Ambassador at London, has died from an attack of pleurisy, with which he was seized only three days ago. From the first moment of his malady the Queen of England was very much concerned about the state of M. De Jarnac, and sent her own doctor to him. From that moment Dr. Jenner did not quit his illustrious patient. The efforts of science and the devotion of Mme. De Jarnac were not able to prevent the catastrophe. We shall have more to say later on about the life of M. De Jarnac, and shall trace the souvenirs that must remain to his memory in all the sympathetic hearts of the two countries, the alliance of which was the dearest wish of his heart. France will one day know what a loyal, worthy, and clever servant she has lost; but his many friends, in permitting us to associate ourselves in their grief, will be thankful to us for not bringing to the tomb that is about to close more than the homage of our profound regrets."

This is not an average specimen of official literature, but in presence of the feeling evident in these lines one has no desire to criticise the style. There can be no doubt in the world that the death of Count de Jarnac has been severely felt in official and diplomatic circles, and particularly by Marshal de MacMahon and the members of the present Government. Frenchmen who are able to write essays upon Shakespeare, Byron, Sir Robert Peel, and Irish Tenant Rights, and who are at the same time distinguished in diplomacy, are extremely rare in the days upon which we have fallen. M. De Jarnac has shown himself a worthy successor of the Talleyrands, Chateaubriands, Guizots, Soults, Drouyn de l'Huys, and the Ducs de Malakoff, de Persigny, de Broglie, Decazes, and de la Rochefoucald, who have preceded him in the most important diplomatic post that France has abroad. The mission to the Court of Saint James has always been confided to the most eminent persons, either by birth or by right of personal talents, that France possessed. M. De Jarnac had birth and talent together. He was a scion of the noble house of de Rohan-Chabot. His father, Gen. Vicomte de Rohan-Chabot, *emigré*, officer of the British Army, and ancient peer of France, is still living upon the Irish estates that came from his marriage with a sister of the Duke of Leinster. The son, who bore the title of the Comte de Jarnac, added to them by marrying the daughter of Lord Foley, and father and son lived the life of Irish landlords during the existence of the Second Empire. Although Legitimists by birth and tradition, they did not fall out with the Government which succeeded that of Carles X., and when a young man, scarcely more than a boy, M. De Jarnac accepted a post in the Foreign Office. He had been reared from boyhood with a view to the diplomatic service. It was toward the end of the reign of Louis Philippe that he began to make a name, but he had already attracted the attention of his chiefs. When M. Guizot was sent as Ambassador to London he designated M. De Jarnac as his Secretary of Legation.

In 1840 M. De Jarnac was attached to the Cabinet of M. De Broglie, father of the present Duke, and in succession of the Cabinets of M. DeMalé and M. Thiers. In 1840 he was selected as the agent of the French Government to go out to Saint Helena for the remains of Napoleon I. At that time he was simply M. De Rohan-Chabot. He embarked with the Prince de Joinville in the Belle Poule, and went for the remains of the Emperor, to bring them to their present resting place beside the Seine. Although he belonged to the enemy, if one may so designate his political situation, M. De Rohan-Chabot could not resist his involuntary feelings of pride, admiration, and respect in the presence of the ashes of the great Napoleon. Las Cases says that the young diplomat stood beside the coffin with his whole face wet with tears, while the ceremony of constatation or verification was going on, and he himself has told with what feelings of stupor he looked in to find the hero of Austerlitz looking as natural as life and the body as fresh as if just buried. As he expresses it, Napoleon looked as if he had only just fallen asleep. Even in death his face wore the serenity it had always worn in life; there was a look of peaceful content and of calm repose that was very striking; "and all those who were permitted to look upon the body turned away moved to the bottom of their souls." M. De Rohan-Chabot was very deeply impressed, and Las Cases and the friends of the Emperor were mentally swearing eternal friendship to this young man as they saw his emotion. During the rest of his life M. De Jarnac loved to recount the touching details of that scene, and although an enemy of Napoleon III., it did not do to say a word in his presence against the glory of Napoleon I.

On his return from Saint Helena in the Belle Poule, after the grand ceremony of depositing the remains of the grand Emperor beside the Seine "in the midst of the French nation he had loved so well," M. De Jarnac was sent to Mehemet Ali in Egypt, and then he was taken to London by M. Guizot. This was in the time of Lord Palmerston, and from him also the young man gained many lessons in diplomacy. At this period M. Guizot was nearly always away from his post, leaving his Secretary in charge of the Embassy, and he would have been promoted to the post of Ambassador himself when M. Guizot determined to leave had not the revolution of February broken out. He sent his resignation to Lamartine, and was bitterly attacked by the journals of the time for his alleged "defection." He was constantly harrassed by pleasantries, and this was called another *coup de Jarnac*, of which more presently. One journal called the *Volcano* accused him of high treason in favor of the Government of Louis Philippe, and with an attempt to make the English rise against the Republic. M. De Jarnac never condescended to reply to any of these attacks. When the King and Queen arrived in England he was there ready to receive them, and it was through him that the offers of money to the royal family were made. The d'Orleans were rich enough without help, and declined the offered assistance. M. De Jarnac never revealed the names of the English public men who made these offers of money until all of them had passed away from earth.

During the second Empire Comte de Jarnac lived partly in Ireland and partly in France. He went to and fro very frequently, and was much esteemed in the societies of Paris and London. The highest persons in Great Britain felt proud of his friendship, and when he was designated as the successor to Duc de la Rochefoucauld there was a general feeling of pleasure. Public men felt that they had a sincere friend of England to deal with, and public opinion rejoiced at the nomination of so sympathetic a gentleman, and one so thoroughly versed in English ideas and feelings. His speech at the agricultural fair in Ireland, the speeches made in his honor, and his hearty reception by his Tipperary tenants must still be remembered by the readers of this hasty sketch. M. De Jarnac was born in 1815, and was only sixty years of age when he died. (The *Times*, which rarely makes an error of this sort, it must be confessed, says that he was only fifty-four, which raises a question about the actual date of his birth.) He was a tall, well-built man, with a grand air and charming manners. His face was sympathetic, and you felt at first sight that he was a gentleman you would like to know. He had blue eyes and chestnut hair, and nine out of ten persons who met him in their travels would have taken him at once for an Englishman. He bore the arms and device of the house of Rohan, the motto being: "*Roy ne puis, prince ne daigne, Rohan suis.*"

I spoke above of the common sayings about the *coup de Jarnac*, which has come to mean a foul blow. Any trick in dueling, or any foul stroke is designated in this manner. Humorous writers have long played upon the words, one giving a number of rules for getting in the *coup de Jarnac*. An example of them may be found in *Barbs Bleue*. The two adversaries have their swords crossed, when one cries, "Police," and as the other turns runs him through the back. A more polite method is to perform something of this kind: In the midst of the fight one says, "Monsieur, unless you are very careful you will slip upon my sword by treading upon your shoe-strings that are dangling about your feet." The man turns his eyes down and is instantly run through the body. As I have remarked, the humorists have given us many formulas for the *coup de Jarnac*, and at one time the invention of them was a species of wit which had its rise like the transposition of syllables or letters in two names or words, or like the use of "ist" in the palmy days of Artemus Ward. The term came from an incident in the life of one of M. De Jarnac's ancestors, who lived in the time of François Premier. He had a quarrel with his crony, the Vicomte de la Chataignerie, and a duel was arranged between them. The latter was regarded as the best fencer at the court, but De Jarnac did not hesitate to send him a challenge. The King refused to sanction the combat. It was permitted by his successor after the death of François I. and Henri II., and all the court were assembled to witness the combat. To the surprise of all M. De Jarnac was found vastly superior to his renowned adversary, and seeing that his friend, De la Chataignerie, was no match for him repeatedly asked the King to stop the duel. Henri refused, and, after a time, De Jarnac ran his adversary downward through the thigh. "Come and embrace me," cried the King, "for you have spoken like Aristotle and fought like Cæsar." But the wound gave rise to great discussion. De Jarnac's object, on finding himself so much the superior, was to wound his adversary without killing him, and the charge was that he uttered some cry to distract De la Chataignerie so as to give him this *coup de Jarnac*. There does not appear to have been any foul dealing, and if there were the motive was a good one, but since that time the phrase has been used to designate any foul blow or dishonest trick in a duel.

Of Comte de Jarnac's literary abilities and labors I need say little here, for the works of contemporary biography must have already furnished you all necessary details. He was a clear, simple, elegant, yet forcible writer, his style greatly resembling that of Comte Charles de Rémusat. Indeed—and this is a detail worth noting—it was the style of the "men of 1830," which was—why it would be difficult to say—one of the most striking periods in the history of French literature. When one is familiar enough with the French language to appreciate at its worth the clear, spiritual, and elegant style of that epoch, he will not wonder that so many men of that time have occupied fauteuils in the French Academy. M. De Jarnac wrote like the men of his time, and nearly all of them wrote superbly. His essays upon Shakespeare, Byron, and other English poets are very fine indeed, and his paper upon Sir Robert Peel, in the *Revue des Deux-Mondes* was full of personal reminiscences of the greatest interest to the contemporaries of Peel who now survive. A number of them, all prominent now in English politics, Disraeli among the number, wrote congratulatory letters to M. De Jarnac upon these essays when he was appointed Ambassador to Saint James', and some of these letters were published in a succeeding article. Although not a sportsman in the present sense of the term, M. De Jarnac was very fond of fine horses and of the turf, and he was deeply enamored with the life led by English landed proprietors.

THE NEW CARDINAL.

PRESENTATION OF A HANDSOME EQUIPAGE AND $2,000 BY THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF THE CITY.

The Roman Catholic residents of this City, having decided in recognition of the honor bestowed upon Archbishop McCloskey by the Pope in creating him one of the princes of the Church, to present the newly-elected Cardinal with an equipage in keeping with his rank, a circular emanating from Messrs. W. & J. O'Brien, Bankers, was distributed and favorably responded to. Two committees were appointed to collect subscriptions and conduct the ceremony, one from St. Patrick's Cathedral and the other from the laity in general. The former committee comprised Messrs. Timothy O'Donohue, Andrew Martin, and James McCafferty. The latter were represented by Messrs. William O'Brien, Gunning S. Bedford, Jose F. Navarro, John O'Brien, Hon. Thomas Murphy, Paul V. Thebaud, George V. Hecker, T. A. Emmet, M. D., and James Lynch.

The ceremony of presentation took place yesterday, without publicity, at 10:30 A. M. The committees assembled at the residence of Messrs. W. & J. O'Brien, No. 19 Madison square, and proceeded to the residence of Cardinal McCloskey, No. 218 Madison avenue. They were followed by the carriage and horses driven by a liveried coachman, formerly in the service of Cardinal Manning. Rev. Father Farrelly, Secretary to his Eminence, met the party at the entrance and conducted them to the reception-room, where they were introduced to the Papal ambassadors, Mgr. Rouchetti, Count Marefoschi, and Dr. Udolfo Udaldi. Cardinal McCloskey shortly afterward entered the room wearing the scarlet skull cap, denoting his rank, and exchanged courtesies with his visitors.

Ex-Judge Bedford, in behalf of the joint committee, then addressed his Eminence, congratulating him upon the high honor which had been so worthily conferred upon him, and formally requesting his acceptance of the testimonial tendered by the Roman Catholics of the diocese.

Cardinal McCloskey said that while he appreciated this new mark of their esteem he considered himself unworthy of such acts of honor, and had his own wishes been consulted he would have preferred to have remained an humble priest.

At the close of the Cardinal's remarks, Mr. John O'Brien, treasurer of the joint committee, in accordance with a resolution passed, presented his Eminence with the funds remaining unexpended, for his personal use, amounting to $2,0 0. The gift was accepted with thanks, and the guests repaired to the dining-room, where a collation had been prepared.

The donors of the gift are as follows: Messrs. William O'Brien, John O'Brien, Bryan Lawrence, Hon. Thomas Murphy, Lorenzo Delmonico, Hon. Charles O'Conor, James Lynch, Jose F. Navarro, Jeremiah Devlin, Thomas O'Connor, H. Lady, Mrs. Adrian Iselin, Richard O'Gorman, Gunning S. Bedford, Hugh Hastings, H. C. Johnston, Paul V. Thebaud, John H. Power, Lewis J. White, Frank A. Otis & Co., James Olwell, James D. Nicholson, Eugene Kelly, Benziger Bros., John R. Floyd, H. K. and Robert Hoguet, Joseph G. O'Donoghue, James Kerrigan, L. B. Binsse, George V. Hecker, James Reid, Judge J. F. Daly, Richard H. Clarke, Moran A. Armstrong, John D. Devlin, Eugene O'Sullivan, Thomas A. Emmet, M. D., Charles H. Pendergast, Dennis Sadlier, Thomas F. O'Reilly, Thomas D. Lynch, and William H. Murphy.

The horses, which are jet black, are sixteen and one-half hands high, and were purchased in Syracuse, N. Y., for $1,600. The harness was manufactured by Messrs. Dunscomb & Co. at an expense of $600, and, with a pair of elaborately-wrought blankets, were presented by the congregation of St. Patrick's Cathedral. The state carriage, which has already been described, was manufactured by Messrs. J. B. Brewster & Co. at a cost of $3,000, and was the gift of the Roman Catholic laity in general. The livery of the coachman and footman is of rich brown cloth with scarlet facings. Cardinal McCloskey expressed his delight at the richness and beauty of the gift.

CONSPIRING TO DEFRAUD NEW-YORK CREDITORS.

PHILADELPHIA, April 10.—J. E. Wear and James Craig, had a hearing before Alderman Carpenter to-day, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud creditors in New-York, which resulted in his holding Wear to await a requisition from New-York, on the charge of obtaining goods by false and fraudulent representations, and Craig, in conjunction with him, on the charge of conspiracy to defraud.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The arrests by the Police last week numbered 1,636.

The Post Office deposits for the week from sales of stamps were $71,500.

The imports for the past week were: Dry goods, $2,171,498; merchandise, $6,706,818; total, $8,878,316.

Mr. John Manning's advertising agency has removed from No. 1 Bend street to the "Domestic" Building, Fourteenth street and Union square.

Kate Lyman, aged forty, fell down stairs at No. 177 Elizabeth street, yesterday, and fractured her left shoulder.

Bernard Sheridan, aged sixteen, of No. 325 Delancey street, was kicked in the forehead by a horse, at the corner of Broome and Mangin streets, yesterday, and had his skull fractured.

Capt. William H. Benjamin, on the staff of Gen. Sharpe, Surveyor of the Port, seized 1,000 cigars on the steam-ship Crescent City, from Havana, on Friday.

A "Cousin Jonathan Olde Folkes' concert" will be given at Steinway Hall on Tuesday evening for the benefit of the charity fund of Sumner Post No. 24, G. A. R.

Daniel Bagley, aged sixteen, while at work at No. 56 South street, yesterday, cut himself across the left knee with a knife and injured himself severely.

John Denkel, aged four years, of No. 418 Fifth street, died yesterday from a scald received by the upsetting of a kettle of hot water several days ago.

Daniel Moss, aged forty-two, of No. 31 Pell street, in getting off a train in Vermont, on Friday night, fell and dislocated his right shoulder. He was brought to this City yesterday and sent to Bellevue Hospital.

Eugene Griffin, aged twenty-seven, of No. 197 Montgomery street, while standing at the corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, yesterday, was struck on the head by a crowbar which fell from the track of the Elevated Railroad, and was seriously injured.

Yesterday's foreign mail was 49,195 letters and sixty-eight bags of newspapers. The Celtic took 19,364 letters and twenty-two bags; the Bolivia, 14,661 letters and four bags, and the Neckar, 23,309 letters and forty-two bags.

Peter Jones, aged twenty-eight, a resident of Brooklyn, fell into the East River, at the foot of Grand street, yesterday, and was rescued from drowning by Officers Dixon and Livingston, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

There were reported at the Bureau of Vital Statistics, during the past week, 572 deaths, 445 births, and 220 marriages, showing an increase of 7 deaths and 82 marriages, and a decrease of 54 births, as compared with the preceding week.

A reception will be given at Association Hall to-morrow evening, by the Young Men's Christian Association. The programme includes a choice selection of readings by Prof. J. W. Hartley, enlivened by Mr. Henry Carter's organ performances.

Ernest A. Boyd, a drug clerk employed by Charles W. Purdy, of No. 153 William street, pleaded guilty at the Tombs Police Court yesterday to purloining $100 worth of opium and quinine, and was held in default of $1,000 bail to answer.

Messrs. Warren Ward & Co., having rebuilt and refitted their spacious furniture warerooms, announce the opening of an attractive assortment of furniture, embracing a vast variety of new and beautiful styles, adapted alike to the taste and means of the millionaire and the laborer.

Papers by Prof. William Falke, on "Hydrogenium," and Mr. W. P. Jenney, geologist of the Black Hills expedition, on "The Production of Solid Hydrocarbons by the Action of Air on Refined Petroleum," will be read to-morrow evening at the Lyceum of Natural History, No. 64 Madison avenue.

The next regular Church Conference will be held to-morrow afternoon, at 2:30 o'clock, in the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison avenue and Thirty-fifth street. Rev. H. M. Thompson, D. D., Rev. R. H. Nevton, Rev. E. S. Widdemer, and others will discuss "the extent of allowable differences in church teaching and practice."

A squad of detectives from the Central Office made a raid last night on a "faro bank" at No. 40 Bowery, and arrested Moss Davis, who had charge of the door leading to the "game," which is located on the second floor of the premises. Before the detectives could gain an entrance to the place all the players had escaped, but the windows and the detectives seized the gaming implements in the place.

In the case of Dennis Murphy, whose death resulted from falling over a wire rope stretched over the sidewalk in front of a new house in Fifty-ninth street, near Eleventh avenue, the Coroner's jury yesterday returned a verdict censuring the contractor, Alexander Roe. Coroner Kessler, exercising his power in his usual arbitrary manner, summoned Mr. Roe to appear and give bail in $2,500.

Proposals for furnishing the Police Department with 2,500 new shields for patrolmen were opened by the Police Commissioners yesterday. The lowest bidder was Mr. Jasper Cairns, who offered to furnish the shields at the rate of sixty-five cents each, and the contract was accordingly awarded to him. The shields are to be of good quality German silver, nickel-plated.

A. B. Meacham, Chairman of the Modoc Commission, supported by a company of Modoc and Klamath Indians, will make a plea for the Indian race and illustrate some of the scenes of the Lava Bed troubles with the Modocs in the Rose Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, Twenty-seventh street, between Second and Third avenues, to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Nicola Lee, of No. 7 Catharine street, was passing through Cherry street early yesterday morning when he was seized by a man who knocked him down and took from his person a brass chain worth twenty-five cents. The cries of Lee brought an officer to his rescue, who arrested the highwayman. At the Tombs, yesterday, the prisoner described himself as Michael Fitzgerald, of No. 59 Cherry street. He was held to answer.

The Committee of Arrangements on the Mitchel Memorial Meeting held a private session last evening at the Northern Hotel, Cortlandt and West streets, John J. O'Connor presiding. The Committee on Hall reported that they had definitely secured the Hippodrome for Sunday, and Thomas Clarke Luby has been fixed upon to deliver the oration, and it is stated that Gen. Bourke will preside.

The latest phase of the railroad war is yesterday's announcement by Erie of the following additional reductions in passenger rates to the Southwest, to take effect to-morrow: To New-Orleans, from $50 to $44; to Mobile, from $45 to $39; to Memphis, from $38 25 to $32 25, and to Montgomery, from $37 50 to $31 50. A proportionate reduction has been made from Boston and Philadelphia. The rates from St. Louis to New-York have been reduced to $15.

Proposals were opened yesterday by the Police Commissioners for the purchase from the department of ashes, street-sweepings, and manure collected by the Street-cleaning Bureau. There were but two proposals received—one from John Ashley, offering two cents per cubic yard for ashes and street-sweepings, to be delivered at Macomb's Dam, and the other from D. F. Atkins, offering $10 per scow-load, or fifteen cents per cart-load, for manure, deliverable at the dumps. Neither of the proposals was accepted.

Coroner Woltman held an inquest yesterday in the case of Michael McCarthy, whose death resulted from injuries received at the hands of Michael Cunningham, bartender in the saloon No. 754 Sixth avenue. The evidence showed conclusively that McCarthy, who was drunk, made an unprovoked assault on Cunningham, and the latter struck him with a bottle, in self-dense. The jury rendered a verdict exonerating Cunningham, who was required to furnish nominal bail in $1,000 to appear before the Grand Jury.

The Commissioners of Parks yesterday opened the following bids for lighting the gas-lamps in the parks, squares, and bridges under the control of the department, for a period of eight months: The Harlem Gas-light Company, $25 per lamp; New-York Mutual Gas-light Company, $14 per lamp; Metropolitan Gas-light Company, $25 per lamp; Manhattan Gas-light Company, $12 per lamp; New-York Gas-light Company, $16 per lamp. The bid of the Manhattan Company is the lowest ever made to the department. The award of the contract was not made.

BROOKLYN.

The Police made 486 arrests during the past week.

There were yesterday 572 prisoners in the Penitentiary.

This evening Rev. Dr. Cuyler will deliver his fifteenth anniversary sermon in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Rev. Thomas Crowther, of Pittsfield, Mass., has accepted the call of the Memorial Presbyterian Church in this city, and will commence his labors as Pastor of the church next May.

A delegation of citizens from the Twenty-first Ward waited upon the Mayor yesterday morning to secure his Honor's influence with the Common Council in favor of paying the assessment due for the construction of sewers in that ward in four yearly installments. Corporation Counsel De Witt, who was present, suggested that a special act be passed authorizing the payment of an installment of the assessment with interest on the 1st of next June, and on the same date in the three following years until the assessment is paid in full. The Mayor thought that no objection would be made to such a bill.

A number of stereotype plates, valued at $600, were stolen some time on Friday night, from under the stoop of No. 156 Montague street, where they had been stored by their owner, Mr. McKay.

Prof. David Loring, of Chicago, will speak in public for the first time in the East at the installation of Rev. Dr. Eggleston as pastor of the Lee Avenue Congregational Church on Sunday, April 25.

Rev. R. A. Paterson will commence a series of revival meetings at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, corner of Hicks and Rapelyea streets, this morning, by permission of Rev. Thomas Rambout, D. D., Pastor.

Three small boys, named respectively William and James McClennan and Alexander Ross, were sent to the House of Refuge, yesterday, by Judge Delmar, for stealing newspapers from the stoops of the houses in First place.

On next Tuesday evening a spelling match will take place at the Lee Avenue Congregational Church under the auspices of the Young People's Association, attached to the church. Dr. Ward, of the *Independent*, will give out the words, and several valuable books will be offered as prizes.

A delegation from the Eighteenth Ward Citizens' Improvement Association waited on the Mayor yesterday morning, and urged upon him the appointment of Mr. James R. Allaben as one of the Commissioners of the Board of City Works. The new Commissioners are to be appointed on May 1.

Charles Thurston was held for trial by Justice Delmar yesterday morning, on a charge of passing a forged check on John Sheridan, of No. 164 Smith street. A number of other complaints have been made against Thurston by business men whom he has swindled.

Coroner Simms held an inquest last night at the Pierrepont House in the case of Col. John M. Powell, one of the guests of that establishment, who died at the Homeopathic Hosp

CURRENT LITERATURE.

PASSING BY.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "JOHN HALIFAX, GENTLEMAN."

"And they told him that Jesus of Nazareth passeth by."

O rich man, from your happy door,
Seeing the old, the sick, the poor,
Who ask for nothing, scarcely weep,
To whom even heaven means only sleep;
While you, given good things without measure,
Sometimes can hardly sleep for pleasure;
Let not the blessed moment fly,
Jesus of Nazareth passes by.

Is there a sinner, tired of sin,
Longing a new life to begin?
But all the gates of help are shut,
And all the words of love are mute;
Earth's best joys sere, like burnt-up grass,
And even the very heavens as brass;
Turn not away so pitilessly—
Jesus of Nazareth passes by.

Self-hardened man, of smooth, bland smile;
Woman, with heart like desert isle
Set in the sea of household love,
Whom nothing save "the world" can move;
At your white lie, your sneering speech,
Your backward thrust no sword can reach,
Look, your child lifts a wondering eye—
Jesus of Nazareth passes by.

Oh, all ye foolish ones, who feel
A sudden doubt, like piercing steel,
When your dead hearts within you burn,
And conscience sighs, "Return, return."
Why let ye the sweet impulse fleet,
Love's wave wash back from your tired feet—
Knowing not Him who came so nigh—
Jesus of Nazareth passing by?

He must not pass! Hold Him secure;
In likeness of His helpless poor;
Of many a sick soul, sin-beguiled;
In innocent face of little child;
Clasp Him—quite certain it is He—
In every form of misery;
And when thou meet'st Him up on high,
Be sure He will not pass thee by.

—*Good Words.*

[WRITTEN FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES.]

THE MARRIAGE OF MOIRA FERGUS.

BY WILLIAM BLACK.

Author of "A Daughter of Heth," "Strange Adventures of a Phaeton," "A Princess of Thule," &c., &c.

CHAPTER VI.

HABET.

About 1 o'clock of the day on which Moira Fergus was married, her father returned home from the curing-house for his dinner. He was surprised to find no one inside the small cottage. There were the usual preparations, certainly—a loaf of bread and a jug of milk on the side-table, and the big black pot hung high over the smoldering peats. He was angry that she should not be there; but he had no thought of what had occurred.

In a sullen mood he proceeded to get for himself his dinner. He lowered the black pot and raked up the peats; then, when the steam began to rise, he helped himself, and sat down to the small table. Moira should pay for this.

But by and by, as the time passed, and there was no Moira, he began to be suspicious; and he had not well finished his dinner when he started off, with a dark look on his face, for the cottage in which Angus McEachran lived. There was an old woman there who acted in some measure the part of cook and housekeeper for Angus—a bent, shriveled old woman, more sulky even than John Fergus himself.

"Is Angus McEachran in the house?" said he, in the Gaelic.

"Is Angus McEachran in the house?" she retorted, contemptuously.

"I ask you if he is in the house!" he said, angrily.

"And it is a foolish man you are to ask such a question!" the old woman said, quite as fiercely. "As if a young man will be in the house in the middle of the day, when all the young men will be at the fishing."

With a petulant oath, Fergus went past her and walked into the cottage. There was no one inside.

Then, with his suspicions growing momentarily stronger, he walked away from Ardtilleach, until, at one point of the coast, he reached the school which did service for the whole of the island. He went inside and spoke to the schoolmaster; Alister Lewis and Moira's younger sisters were called aside and questioned. They knew nothing of her.

Then he went back to Ardtilleach, and by this time there was a great commotion in the village, for it was known that Moira Fergus could not be found, and that her father was seeking everywhere for her. The old women came out of the hovels, and the old men came in from the potato fields, and the small children listened, wondering, but understanding nothing.

"Ay, ay, it iss a ferry angry man he is, and the young lass will hef many a hard word from him; and if she will go away, what iss the reason of it that she should not go away?" said one.

"And there iss no finer lad in the islands than Angus McEachran," said another; "and him ferry goot at mendin' a boat, and ferry goot at the fishin' too and mirover; and it iss a foolish man John Fergus iss that he will think the lass will never marry."

"Ay, ay," said one old man, coming up with an armful of smoke-saturated roofing, which he was about to carry to one of the small fields, "and iss it known that Angus McEachran will not go out with the poat this morning, and young Tonald Neil, he will go out with the poat, and that wass what I will see myself when I wass coming from Harrabost."

This was news indeed, and it was made the basis of a thousand conjectures. Moira Fergus and Angus McEachran had gone away from Darroch, and caught up one of the schooners making for the Lewis. They were on their way to Stornoway; and from Stornoway they would go to Glasgow or America; and John Fergus would see his daughter Moira no more.

When John Fergus made his appearance these gossipers were silent, for there was anger on his face, and they feared him.

"You hef not seen Moira?" said he.

"No," answered one and all.

"Hef you seen Angus McEachran, then?"

"This iss what I will tell you, John Fergus," said the old man, who had laid down his bundle of black straw. "It wass Tonald Neil he will be for going out this morning in the poat, and Angus McEachran he wass not in the poat, and it iss many a one will say now that if Angus McEachran and Moira hef gone away to Styornoway—"

"They hef not gone to Styornoway!" exclaimed Fergus. "It iss a fool that you are, Peter Taggart, to speak of Styornoway!"

But at this moment the group of idlers was moved by a new surprise; for who should appear at the further end of the village than the daughter of Mr. Mackenzie, the king of the far island of Borva, and she was coming along on horseback, with her husband, a tall young Englishman, by her side. What could this wonderful portent mean? Were they on their way to visit Alister Lewis, the schoolmaster, who was a clever man and a traveled man, and had been to Stornoway and Glasgow, and other distant places?

They saw her, while as yet she was some distance off, dismount from the horse, and then her husband led the animal until he found a post to which he tied the bridle. Then these two came along together, and the village people thought she resembled a queen, and had the dress of a queen, and the air of a queen.

"And where is the house of John Fergus?" said she, when she came up, to an old woman.

The old woman was rather taken aback by this great honor, and she hurriedly dropped a curtsey, and exclaimed:

"Ay, iss it John Fergus? And here iss John Fergus himself!"

Moira's father was standing apart, with sullen brows. He had some dim suspicion that this unexpected visit had something to do with the disappearance of his daughter.

"Mr. Fergus," said Sheila, going forward to him, and speaking to him in a low voice, "it iss a long time since I hef been at Ardtilleach, and I had forgotten you."

"Ay," said he, not very courteously.

"But I had not forgotten your daughter Moira."

There was a quick, suspicious glance in the deep-set eyes; the man said nothing.

"Now, Mr. Fergus, I am going to ask you to be a kind man and a reasonable man this day. And it iss a very simple thing I hef to tell you. It was last week that Mr. MacDonald, the minister, came to Borva, and he was saying that Angus McEachran and your daughter Moira—they would like to be married, and that you were against it—"

"Iss it against it you will say?" he broke in, fiercely. "I would like to see—"

"Let me speak to you, Mr. Fergus," said the young lady, gently. "Well, Angus and Moira did not see any use in waiting, for they knew you would never consent, and I believe they had determined to run away from Darroch and go to Glasgow—"

"And hef they gone to Glasgow?" demanded Fergus, in a voice that was heard even by the neighbors, who had remained at a respectful distance.

"No, they have not. The minister thought—and I thought—that would be a very bad thing. I said you were a reasonable man, Mr. Fergus, and I would go to you to speak with you, and you would listen to it, and you would understand that a young girl does no wrong in thinking of getting married—"

"Where is Moira?" said he, suddenly. "You—you hef taken her away—ay, that iss it—it iss a ferry grand laty you are, but if you hef taken away Moira Fergus—"

"Mr. Fergus," said Sheila's husband, stepping forward, "I'd strongly advise you to be a little more civil."

"And you!" said he, turning fiercely on this new assailant, "what iss it to you that I will hef command ofer my own house? And what iss it to you to come and touch such things? And I say to you, where iss Moira?"

Mr. Lavender would have replied, and, doubtless, with injudicious vehemence, but Sheila interposed.

"I will tell you where she iss, Mr. Fergus," she said, quietly. "Now, you will be a reasonable man, and you will see how it iss better to make the best of what iss done; and Moira iss a good lass, and—and—she iss coming now to Ardtilleach, and Angus too, and it was over at Mr. MacDonald's manse to-day they were—and you will be a reasonable man, Mr. Fergus—"

"At the manse!" he cried, seeing the whole thing. "And they were married?"

"Well, yes, indeed, Mr. Fergus—"

At this confirmation of his suspicions his rage became quite uncontrollable, and he suddenly broke upon Sheila with a flood of vituperation in Gaelic. Her husband could not understand a word, but he saw the girl retreat a step, with her face pale.

He sprang forward.

"Speak English, you hound, or I'll kick you down to the shore and back again!" he cried.

"Iss it English!" Fergus shouted in his rage. "Iss it English! Ay, it iss the English thiefs coming about the island to steal when the door is left open! And it iss you, Sheila Mackenzie, it iss you that will answer for this—"

In his ungovernable passion he had raised his clenched fist in the air, and inadvertently he advanced a step. Probably he had not the least intention in the world of striking Sheila, but the threatening gesture was quite enough for her husband; so that, quick as lightning, he dealt John Fergus a blow right on the forehead which sent him staggering backward until he tripped and fell heavily. There was a scream from the old women, who came running forward to the prostrate man. Mr. Lavender turned to his wife, his face a trifle pale.

"Are your nerves fluttered, Sheila?" he said. "Come over to this bench here and sit down. Will you have a drop of whisky?"

Sheila was indeed trembling; she suffered herself to be led to the wooden bench, and there she sate down.

"Have you hurt him?" she said, in a low voice.

"Certainly," said he. "I have hurt him and my own knuckles as well. But he'll come to all right. Don't you mind him."

Mr. Lavender walked back to the group of people. John Fergus was sitting up in the middle of the road, looking considerably dazed.

"Here, some of you folks, get me a drop of whisky, and a clean glass, and some water."

The request was attended to at once.

"Well, John Fergus," said Mr. Lavender, "you'll keep a more civil tongue in your head next time I pay you a visit."

He went back to his wife and prevailed on her to take a little whisky and water to steady her nerves.

"It iss a bad thing you have done," she said, sadly. "He will never forgive them now."

"He never would have forgiven them," replied the husband. "I saw that at once. Your appeals were only making him more frantic. Besides, do you think I would allow, in any case, a cantankerous old fool like that to swear at you in his beast of a language?"

"You did not know he was swearing."

"I knew very well."

"And what shall we do now?"

"Why, go back again—that's all. We shall meet the young folks on the road."

"We cannot go away till you see how John Fergus is."

"Oh, John Fergus is right enough—see, there he goes, slinking off to one of the cottages, probably his own. A little rest will do him good, and let his temper cool. Now, Sheila, pull yourself together; you've got to entertain a distinguished guest on board the yacht this evening, and we must not lose time."

Sheila rose and took her husband's arm. As they walked along to the post where the horse was tied, the villagers came up to them, and more than one said—

"Ay, ay, Sir, it wass ferry well done, and a ferry good thing whateffer, that you will teach John Fergus to keep a civil tongue, and he is a ferry coorse man, and no one will dare to say anything to him. Ay, and to think that he would speak like that to Miss Sheila Mackenzie—it wass well done, ay, and ferry well done."

"But he is not hurt?" Sheila said.

"Well, he iss hurt, ay, and he iss not hurt; but he will be going to lie down, and when he gets up again, then there will be nothing; but he iss ferry wake on the legs, and there iss no more anger in his speech—no, there will be no more auger now for the rest of this day whateffer."

So Mr. and Mrs. Lavender went away from Ardtilleach, the former rather downhearted over the failure of her enterprise, the latter endeavoring to convince her that that might have been expected, and that no great harm had been done. Indeed, when in crossing the lonely moorland road, they saw Angus M'Eachran and Moira Fergus at a great distance, coming toward them, Sheila "lifted up her voice and wept," and it was in vain that her husband tried to comfort her. She dismounted from the saddle, and sate down on a block of silver-gray granite by the roadside, to await Moira's coming; and, when the young Highland girl came up, she could scarcely speak to her. Moira was infinitely perturbed to see this great lady grieved because of her, and when she heard all that had happened, she said, sadly:

"But that iss what I hef expected, and there wass no other thing that I hef expected. If there wass any chance of getting a smooth word from my father, do you think, Mrs. Laffenter, that Angus M'Eachran and me we would be for going away to Glassgow?"

"It is a bad home-coming after the wedding that you will hef," said her friend.

"Yes, indeed, but we hef looked for that; and it iss a great thing you hef done for us, Mrs. Laffenter, in coming all the way from Borva to the wedding; but we will not forget that; and it will be remembered in the island for many a day. And now you will be for going on to the manse, Mrs. Laffenter?"

"Moira," said her friend, "we are going away to London in a day or two now, and I would like to hef a word from you, and you or Angus will send me a letter, to tell me what is going on in Darroch."

"Indeed, yes," said Angus, "and they will know you ferry well in London if we send the letter, or iss there more ass one of the same name in London?"

"You must have the addres," said Mr. Lavender, getting out a card.

"Oh, I know the attress ferry well," said the young fisherman; "iss there any one so foolish ass not to know where London iss? And they will tek the letter ferry well?"

"Yes, but you must put more than London on the letter, for there are more people in a street in London than in all Darroch and Killeena, and there are as many streets as there are stones in your house, Angus."

He looked at the card as if it were some strange talisman; then he put it in his pocket; there was a little hand-shaking, and the bride and bridegroom went on their way.

"Moira!" Mrs. Lavender called out, suddenly.

The girl turned and came back; she was met half way by her friend, who had a great sympathy and sadness in her eyes.

"It iss ferry sorry for you I am this day," said Sheila, in a low voice, "and there iss not anything I would not do to hef got for you a better home-coming. And you will speak to your father, Moira—not now, when he is in his anger—but afterward, and perhaps he will see that what iss done iss done, and he will be friends with you."

"I will try that, Mrs. Laffenter, said the girl.

"And you will send me a letter to London?"

"Oh, ay, I will send you the letter to London, and it will be a proud day for me the day that I will send you a letter, and you will not say a word of it to any one, Mrs. Laffenter, if there iss not the ferry goot English in the letter, for it iss Angus he can write the goot English petter ass me."

"Your English will be good enough, Moira," said her friend. "Good-bye."

So again they parted; and that was the last these two saw of each other for many long days and months.

CHAPTER VII.

THE FIRST CLOUD.

It was well on in the afternoon when Angus McEachran and his young wife reached Ardtilleach; and by that time one or two of the boats had come in from the ling fishing, so that there were a good many people about. And there was a great commotion in the place over the news of what had happened—a commotion such as had not shaken Ardtilleach since the foundering of the French schooner on Harrobost Head. Moreover, two or three of the young fellows took solemn oath in the Gaelic that they would not allow Angus McEachran's wedding to pass over without a dance and a dram, whatever was thought of it by John Fergus, who remained sullen, sour, and ashamed in his own home.

There was a great deal of hand-shaking when the bride and bridegroom arrived, and many were the good wishes expressed by the old women about the future of Moira. The young girl was grateful; but her eyes kept wandering about the place, apparently seeking for her father.

There was no time to organize a great entertainment, as was done when Alister Lewis, the schoolmaster, married Ailasa MacDonald, a young lass from Killeena; but one of the curers—the very curer, indeed, who was John Fergus' master—came forward in a handsome manner, and said that if two or three of the young fellows would begin and roll some barrels aside, he would tender the use of his curing-house, so that some frugal supper and a dance might be possible. This was done in due time, and Angus' companions set to work to hold some little feast in his honor. One went away, declaring that he would himself, as sure as he was a living man, bring six gallons of whisky to the curing-house. Another, a famous musician, went off for his fiddle. Another declared that it would be a shame, and a very great shame, if Alister Lewis were not told of the approaching celebration, and immediately set out for the schoolhouse. Then the boys about obtained permission from old Donald Neil to gather the potato-shaws out of his field, and these they brought to the point of the shore outside the curing-house, so that, when night came, a mighty bonfire and beacon should tell even the ships out at sea that great doings were going on on land.

Angus McEachran was very proud of all this, and very glad to be among his own people again. The ceremony over there at the Free Church Manse had rather frightened him; now he felt at home; and, having drunk a glass or two, he was as anxious for a dance as any one. But with Moira the case was very different. Of all the crowd she was the only one who was anxious, sad, and preoccupied. She had none of the quick laughter of a bride.

"Ay, and what iss the matter with you, Moira?" said her husband.

"There iss nothing the matter with me, Angus," she replied; but the wistful and anxious look did not depart from her face.

Well, there was not much of a supper that night, and, indeed, many did not go into the curing-house at all, but remained outside, where dancing had already begun on a rocky plateau covered with short seagrass. It was a lovely night—the wonderful glow of the northern twilight shining over the dark heavens, and the stars gradually becoming more distinct on the smooth surface of the sea. There was a fresher air out here on the rocks than in the heated curing-house, and the whisky was as good outside as in.

Then a great shout arose, for the boys had put a light to the bonfire, and presently the long, lithe tongues of fire began to leap up, while the young men began to perform feats of jumping through the flames. In the excitement of the moment the curer, who had had a glass, became reckless, and ordered the boys to bring a heap of driftwood from the curing-house. Then, indeed, there was a bonfire—such a bonfire as the shores of Darroch and Killeena had never seen before. There was a great noise and confusion, of course, friend calling to friend, and the old women trying to prevent the boys from springing through the flames.

In the midst of all this noise Moira slipped away from the side of her husband. She had been inside the curing-house, and there her health and the health of her husband had been loyally drunk, and she had gone round the whole company, shaking hands with each, while she said "Shlainte!" and put her lips to the whisky. The cry of "The bonfire!" of course called every one out, and in the crowd she was separated from her husband. She seized this opportunity.

The great red glare was shining athwart the hollows in the rocks, and even lighting up palely the fronts of the cottages of Ardtilleach, so that she had not much fear for her footing as she passed over to the road. There seemed to be no one left in Ardtilleach. There was not a sound to be heard—nothing but the distant voices of the people calling to each other round the bonfire. All the fishermen, and the young women, and the old folks, and the children, had gone out to the point.

Moira went rapidly along the cottages till she came to her father's, her heart beating hurriedly. When she reached the door a cry of fright had nearly escaped her, for there was her father—his face partly lit up by the reflection of the red light—steruly regarding her. He did not move to let her pass into the house. He did not say a word to her. He only looked at her as if she were a dog, a boat, a piece of stone. Rather than this terrible reception, she would have had him break out into a fury of rage.

She was not prepared for it; and after the first wild look of entreaty she turned her eyes to the ground, and stood there, trembling and speechless.

"Hef you no word for me?" she said at length.

"None!" he answered.

He seemed to be regarding the distant bonfire, its long shoots of flame into the black night, and the alternate dusky and red figures moving round it.

"It was many a time," she began in desperation, hoping to make some excuse; "it wass many a time, I will say to you—"

"I hef no word for you, Moira Fergus," her father said, with apparent indifference. "You hef gone away; you will stay away. It iss a disgrace you hef brought on yourself and your family—"

"A disgrace!" she cried. "And what are the people doing, then, if they think it iss a disgrace I hef made? That iss not in the thoughts of any one of them."

"The people!" said her father, for a second forgetting his forced composure. "And the teufle knows what the people will be after—it iss the whisky; and after they hef the whisky they will go home, and to-morrow what will they say of you, Moira Fergus?"

"They will say no harm of me," the girl said. "But you, yourself, father, you will say no harm of me; and if we can be friends, and Angus will come to you and say—"

"Do you hear what I hef told you?" said he, fiercely. "I hef no word to speak to you—no, not if you was to lif in Ardtilleach for sixty years. To-morrow you will be to me as if you wass dead; to-morrow, and the next day, and all the years after that. You hef gone away; ay, and you shall stay away, Moira Fergus! I hef no more speaking for you, nor for Angus McEachran; and it iss a foolish man Angus McEachran will be if he comes near me or my house."

"Father—only this—"

"I tell you, Moira Fergus, to go away; or, by Kott, I will tek you, and I will trag you out to the curing-house, and put you among your trunken frients! That iss what I will do, by Kott!"

His vehemence frightened her; she went back a step, and then she looked at him. He turned and went inside the cottage. Then there was nothing for the girl but to go back to her friends, whose shouts still resounded through the silence of the night.

"Ay, and where hef you been, Moira?" her husband said, he alone having noticed her absence.

"I wass down to my father's house," she answered, sadly.

"And what will he say to you?"

"He hass no word for me. To-morrow, and the next day, and all the time after that, I will be just as one that iss dead to him; ay, ay, sure enough."

"And what of that?" her husband said, "Tit you not know that before? And what iss the harm of it? It iss a ferry goot thing indeed, and mirover that you will be away from a coorse man, that wass ferry terrifle to you and to all his neighbors. And it iss ferry little you hev to complain apoit, Moira; and now you will come and hef a tance."

"It iss not any tance I will be thinking about," said the girl.

He became a little impatient.

"In the name of Kott, what iss it you will want, Moira? It iss a strange thing to hef a young lass going apout ferry sorrowful on the tay of her wedding. And it iss many a one will say that you are not ferry glad of the wedding."

That was true enough. It was remarked that, whereas everybody was ready for a dance and a song, Moira only seemed to care nothing for the dance and the song. But the old women knew the reason of it; and one said to the other—

"Ay, ay, it iss a hard thing for a young lass to go away from her own home to get married, and it iss ferry strange she will be for a time, and then she will heed that no more. But Moira Fergus, it iss ferry pad for Moira Fergus that her father iss a coorse and a wild man, and she will hef no chance of being frients with him any more; and the young lass—well, she is a young lass—and that will trouple a young lass, indeed and mirover."

But these shrewd experiences had no hold of Angus McEachran. His quick Celtic temperament resented the affront put upon him, on his very wedding day, by the girl whom he had married. The neighbors saw she was anything but glad; and the young man had it in his heart to say, "Moira, if you are sorry for the wedding, I am too; and sorrier still that I cannot go and have it undone." He moved away from her.

By this time the tumult round the bonfire had subsided, for now nothing but smoldering ashes were left, and the people had formed again into dancing groups, and talking groups, and drinking groups—perhaps the first two ought to be included in the third. Angus McEachran would not dance at all; but he had recovered his temper, and once or twice he went and said a friendly word to Moira, who was standing with some of the old women looking on at the reels. But what had fired this other young fellow to call out:

"Hey! there iss one man not here this day, and, by Kott, he ought to be here this day. And he iss a foolish man and a madman that will stay at home when his own daughter is being married!"

"Ay, ay!" said two or three.

"And this iss what I say," continued the fisherman, who had evidently had a glass. "I am going ofer to John Fergus's house."

"Ay, and me, too," responded one or two of his companions.

"And we will hef a joke with him," cried one.

"Ay, ay, and we will hef him out," cried another.

"We will put a light to his thatch!" cried a third. "And you will see if John Fergus will not come out to his daughter's wedding!"

At this Moira darted forward before them.

"If there iss one of you," she said in an excited way, "if there iss one of you will go near to my father's house this night, this iss what I will do—I will go and jump ofer the rock there into the water."

"Ay, ay," said her husband, coming forward rather gloomily, "it iss no use the having a joke with John Fergus. Let John Fergus alone. If he will not come out to his daughter's wedding, that is nothing to any one—it iss a ferry goot thing there are others that hef come to the wedding, and ass for John Fergus, he will be ferry welcome to stay at home this night, or the next night, or the next fife huntret years, and tam him!"

So that matter passed over, and the merry-making was resumed—the fiddler having illimitable calls on him, and the very oldest determined to show that they had not altogether lost the use of toe and heel. There was no lack of whisky; and altogether the improvised entertainment in honor of the wedding of Moira Fergus became a notable and memorable thing. But there were two or three present who remarked that Moira looked very sorrowful; and that Angus McEachran was not so well pleased with her as a husband should be with his newly-married wife.

CHAPTER VIII.

AN INTERMEDDLER.

John Fergus kept his word; his daughter was as one dead to him. When he passed her in the village he had neither look nor speech for her; and then she went home with a heavy heart. At first her husband tried to reason with her about her unavailing silence and sadness, but he soon got tired of that, and impatient, and glad to be out with his companions in the boat, or on the beach, where a laugh and a joke were possible.

"What, in the name of Kott, iss the use of it, Moira?" he would say to her, when he was near losing his temper. "Hef you not known all along that your father, John Fergus, would hef no word for you if you wass to go and get married? Hef I not told you that? And it wass many a time you will say to me, 'Angus, I cannot stay longer in the house with my father;' and then I hef said to you, 'Moira, it will be a ferry tifferent thing when you hef a house to yourself, and you will be the mistress of the house, and no one will speak a coorse word to you.' And now you hef no more thought of that—you hef no more thought of anything but your father—and this iss what I will say to you, Moira, that no man hass the patience with a wife who iss discontented from the morning to the night, and it iss many's the time I hef wished you could go back to your father—and tam him!"

In due course of time, and in fulfillment of her promise, Moira sate down one day and wrote a letter to Mrs. Lavender, who was still in London. This letter she brought to her husband, asking him to address it for her, and hinting that he might look through it, for she was better at spelling the Gaelic than the English. Angus got a pen and sat down.

He had not read far when an angry light came to his eyes. Moira's letter to her friend was not the letter which a young wife might be expected to write. It was very sad and mournful; and it was all about her father, and the impossibilty of conciliating him. There was not a word in it about her husband, or of his project of building a cottage with a slate roof, or of the recent state of the fishing around the coast. It was all her father, and her father, and her father; and the young fisherman's face grew dark. Finding that she had gone outside, he got another piece of paper and wrote as follows:

"This is what Moira haz to tell to you, Mrs. Laffenter, and this is all she haz to tell to you, and it is not ferra much whateffer. But there is another word I would say to you that Moira haz not said, and when a man marries a wife, it is not to be triffen out of the house he will marry a wife, and this is what has come to us, that Moira she will think nothing from the morning to the night but of the quarrel with John Fergus, and it is not any other thing she will think of, and there is no man will haf the patience with that. And that is how we are, Mrs. Laffenter, and you will not trouple yourself to say a word of it to Moira, for I haf said a great many things to her; but it is no use there is in them, and all the day she will haf no word for me, and no laugh or a joke like a young lass, and it is the Gott's mercy there will be one or two young men about or I would go away to Glassgow indeed and mirover. And you waz ferra kind to us, Mrs. Laffenter, and it is no great gladness I haf in telling you the story, but I waz thinking if you got Moira's letter you would be for writing to John Fergus, and there will be no use in that at all. And I am your obedient servant to command, Angus McEachran. The feshen haz been ferra good round about Darroch since [illegible] here, but a man haz no heart to [illegible] feshen when he comes back to [illegible] tentened house."

He did not show Moira that second letter—he knew that remonstrance was of no avail; he merely inclosed it in the same envelope and addressed that to Mrs. Lavender in London.

A day or two afterward Mr. MacDonald, the minister, came over to Ardtilleach, and on such occasions he invariably went first to the house of Angus McEachran. Angus had never complained to him; but the minister had got to imagine that there was something wrong; and occasionally he was rather disturbed about it, for he held himself as partly responsible for the marriage of these young people. This time he found Moira alone.

"And are you ferry well, Moira?" said he, looking at her keenly.

He could see that the girl had recently been crying.

"Oh, ay, Mr. MacDonald; and are you ferry well too? And it iss a fine tay you hef got to come ofer to Ardtilleach."

"And iss Angus gone out to the fishing?"

"I do not know that," she said.

"You do not know that?" said the minister. "Well, well, the tays are ferry much altered now; for in the former tays a young wife would go outside the house, or go down to the rocks, to say good-bye to her husband when he wass going out to the fishing; but you are ferry much in the house, Moira."

"And that iss true, Mr. MacDonald," she answered; "and why should I not be ferry much in the house? Iss it a goot thing for me to go out into the fillage, and my father he will go by without a word to me, and all the neighbors will see it? Yes, I am ferry much in the house, Mr. MacDonald."

"Well," said he, "it iss not a goot thing that you tell me; but you wass always saying, Moira, that you would be petter away from the coorse tongue of your father; and now that you are away, iss it any use being ferry sorry for that, and you a young lass that ought to be ferry prout of a young husband, and one that iss as cleffer with his fingers ass Angus M'Eachran? No, no, Moira, you hef no right to mek such complaints."

"I do not complain at all, Mr. MacDonald," the girl answered. "No, it iss no use in complaining, none at all."

The minister regarded her for a second or two; he did not quite know how far he would be justified in interfering.

"Well, I am going on to the school-house, Moira," said he, "to see Alister Lewis apout his frients, the MacIntyres, who will be thinking of going away to America; and when I come back to Ardtilleach again, Moira, I will come in and say good-bye to you."

So he went on his way. But he had not got a quarter of a mile away from the village when, to his great surprise, he saw Angus M'Eachran sitting out on the rocks over the sea, in the company of old Donald Neil, and both of them making very merry indeed, as he heard from their laughing. The minister crossed over to them. They were seated on the dry turf of the rocks, and there was a black bottle and a single glass between them.

"And are you ferry well, Angus?" said the minister. "And you, Donald Neil? And it wass no thought of seeing you, Angus, that I had this tay. You are not at the fishing?"

"No," said the young man, with some embarrassment. "A man cannot always be going to the fishing."

"I do not think," said the minister, "no, I do not think, Angus M'Eachran, there iss any young man but yourself in the whole of Ardtilleach this tay—except the young men in the curing-house."

"Well, well!" said Angus shortly; "iss there any one of the young men hass been so often to the fishing ass I haf been, and where iss the one that hass ass much money in the bank at Styornoway?"

"Ay, ay," said the minister, "that iss a goot thing, and a ferry goot thing, mirover; and you will find the goot of the money when you will pegin to puild the cottage with the slate roof. But the money will not get any the bigger, Angus M'Eachran, if you will stay at home on the fine tays for the fishing, ay, and if you will sit out on the rocks trinking whisky in the middle of the tay!"

The minister had grown a trifle vehement.

"There iss no harm in a glass," said Angus M'Eachran, gloomily.

"There iss no harm in a glass!" retorted Mr. MacDonald, with impatience. "There iss no harm in a glass—ay, I know there iss no great harm in a glass if you will meet with a frient, and when the work iss tone, and then iss no harm in a glass. But there iss a harm, and a ferry great harm, in it, Angus McEachran, if a young man will git up his work and tek to trinking in the middle of the tay—and not a glass, no, but a bottle—and it iss too much whisky you hef trank this tay, Angus McEachran."

The young man made no protestation, no excuse. He sat moodily contemplating the rocks before him. His companion, the father of the young man who had taken Angus' place in the boat, was uncomfortably conscious of guilt, and remained silent.

"I do not know," Angus said at length, "I do not know, Mr. MacDonald, that I will go any more to the fishing."

"Hey!" cried the minister, "and iss it a madman you are, Angus McEachran? And what will you do, then, that you will go no more to the fishing?"

"It iss the son of Tonald Neil, here, who will pay me for my share in the poat, and he iss a ferry goot fisherman, and the other men will be ferry glat to hef him in the poat."

"Ay, and you?" said the minister, "what iss it you will do yourself, Angus McEachran?"

"I do not know," he said gloomily. "It iss not anything I hef the heart to do, unless it will be to go away to Glassgow; there iss not anything else I hef the heart to do."

"To Glassgow!" cried the minister, in angry excitement; "you, Angus McEachran! Ay, it iss once before I will stop you from going to Glassgow!"

"And that was ferry well done!" said the young fisherman, with a little laugh, "and there wass much goot came of it, that we did not go away to Glassgow. Well, Mr. MacDonald, I will say nothing against you for that. It iss no fault to you that Moira and me—well, it iss not any use the speaking of it."

The minister turned to the old man.

"Tonald Neil, get up on your feet, and go away ofer to the road there. It iss a few words I hef to say to Angus McEachran."

The old man rose with some difficulty, and hobbled away over the rocks. No sooner had he gone than the minister, with an angry look in his face, caught up the black bottle, dashed it down on the rocks below, where the remaining whisky sparted about in all directions.

"The teufle—and tam him!—let effery drop of the whisky you will trink in the tays when you should be at the fishing, Angus McEachran, and you with a young wife—"

"A young wife!" cried the fisherman, bitterly; (paying no attention to the destruction of the whisky;) "it iss no young wife I hef, Mr. MacDonald. It iss a young lass I hef married—yes, that iss true enough whateffer—but it iss a young lass that hass no thought for her husband, and hass no laugh or a joke at any time, and that sits by herself all the day, with her crying and her tiscontent, and will say no wort when you reason with her; and iss that a young wife? No, py Kott, Mr. MacDonald; that iss no young wife—and why should I go to the fishing?"

"Ay, ay, Angus McEachran," said the minister, "this iss a ferry pad story you hef told me to-day, and it wass no thought of this I had when you were married ofer at the manse, and when Mrs. Laffenter will come back in the evening, and when she was ferry sorry that John Fergus wass an angry man, I will be saying to her, 'Mrs. Laffenter, it wass effery one knew that pefore; and it wass no shame to you, and no fault to you, that he wass still a foolish man. And Moira Fergus, she will be petter, ay, and ferry much petter, to go and lif with Angus McEachran than with John Fergus, and it iss a ferry goot thing you hef done this tay, and it iss ferry kind of you to come all the way from Borva.'"

"Ay, ay," said Angus, "that wass well said, Mr. MacDonald; for who could hef told that this would come out of it?"

"But you must hef patience with the lass, Angus," the minister said, "and you will say a word to her—"

"I will say a word to her!" exclaimed Angus, with a flash of fire in his eyes. "Iss it one word, or fife huntret tousant words I hef said to her? No, I will say no more words to her—there hass been too much of that mirover. It iss to Glassgow I am going, and then she will go back to her father—and tam him!"

"Then you will be a wicket man, Angus McEachran!" exclaimed the minister, "ay, a foolish and a wicket man, to think of such things! And what will you do in Glassgow?"

"I do not know."

"No, you do not know! You will take to the whisky, that iss what you will do in Glassgow. Angus McEachran, I tell you to put that out of your head; and when I come back from the school-house, ay, I will go and see Moira, and I will say a word to her, but not any word of your going to Glassgow, which iss a foolish thing for a young man to think of."

He did as he had promised, and on the second time of his entering Angus McEachran's house he again found Moira alone, though she was now engaged in some domestic work.

"Well, well," he said to her, "it iss a goot thing for a young wife to be tiligent and look after the house; but there iss more ass that that iss wanted of a young wife—and I hef just seen Angus McEachran, Moira."

"Ay," said the girl, rather indifferently; "and hass he not gone out to the fishing?"

"No, he hass not gone out to the fishing; and this iss what I hef to say to you, Moira, that unless you take care—ay, and ferry great care, ay—he will go out to the fishing not any more."

She looked up quickly and in fear.

"Is Angus ill?"

"Ill! Ay, he iss ill; but it iss not in his pody that he iss ill. He iss a fine strong young man, and there iss many a young lass would hef been glad to hef Angus McEachran for her husband; and now that he iss marriet, it was you, Moira, that should be a good wife to him. And do you know why he iss not at the fishing? It is bekass he hass no heart to go to the fishing. And why should a young man hef no care for hiss work and hiss house?—unless this, Moira, that the house is not agreable to him."

The girl sighed.

"I know that, Mr. MacDonald," she said

"It iss many's the time Angus will say that to me."

"And in Kott's name then, Moira," said the minister indignantly, "why will you not mek the house lighter for him? Iss it nothing to you that your husband will hef a dull house, ay, and a house that will trife him into idleness such as no young man in Ardtilleach would speak of? Iss it nothing to you, Moira?"

The girl turned to him, with her eyes full of tears.

"Iss it nothing to me, Mr. MacDonald? Ay, it iss a great teal to me. And it iss many the time I will say to myself that I will heed no more the quarrel with my father, and that if he will go by in the fillage without a look or a word, that will be nothing to me. But it iss ferry easy, Mr. MacDonald, to say such things to yourself; and it iss not so ferry easy for a young lass to hef a quarrel with her father, and that all the neighpours will see there iss a quarrel, and not a look or a word between them not any more ass if they wass stranchers to each other. Ay, ay, that iss no light thing for a young lass—"

"Well, I hef no patience with you, Moira," said the minister. "Wass not all this pefore you when you wass getting marriet?"

"Ay," said the girl, with another sigh, "that iss a true word. But there are many things that you will expect, and you will not know what they are until they hef come to you, Mr. MacDonald, and—and—"

"Well, well, well!" said the minister, rather testily, "now that it hass come to you, Moira, what iss the use of fretting, and fretting, and fretting—"

"There iss not any use in it, Mr. MacDonald," she said, simply. "But it iss not effery one will be aple to put aside things out of the mind—no, that iss not easy to do."

He stood about for a minute or two, impatient, angry, and conscious that all his reasoning and arguments were of no avail.

"I will go ofer to the curing-house," said he, "and hef a word with your father."

"Mr. MacDonald, you will hef the trouble for nothing. What will you do when Miss Sheila Mackenzie will not be aple to do anything? And it iss many a one in the fillage hass gone to my father—and it iss always the same—he will hear no word of me; and if they hef peen anxious and ferry anxious then he will get ferry angry, and they hef come away more afrait of him than effer. No, that iss no use, Mr. MacDonald, the going to my father at the curing-house."

"Then it iss a last word I hef to say to you, Moira," said the minister in an altered tone, as he stepped forward and took her hand. "You are a good lass, and you are not willing to do harm to any one. It iss a great harm you are doing to Angus McEachran—ay, indeed, Moira, you hef goot cause to wonder—but that iss true, and it iss a great harm you are doing to yourself. For if there iss no lightness ir the house, a young man will not stay in the house, and if his wife iss always fretting and hass no laugh for him when he comes home, he will hef it in his heart not to come to the house at all, and that iss ferry pad for a young man. And you must try, Moira, to get rid of your fretting, or you will be ferry sorry one tay that you tit not get rid of your fretting. Now, good-bye, Moira; and mind what I hef said to you this tay."

So the minister left, not in a very hopeful or happy mood. As he passed the house of John Fergus, he frowned; and then he remembered that he had not checked Angus McEachran for using a certain phrase about John Fergus.

"Well, well," thought Mr. MacDonald, "it is no great matter; and if I was Angus McEachran perhaps it iss the same words I would be for using, whether the minister was there or no."

[*To be concluded in next Sunday's edtion of The Times.*]

THE MUSICAL EAR.—The mystery of the musical ear has not been solved. Yet some things are known about it. There is probably no ear so radically defective—except a deaf ear—as to be incapable of a certain musical training. The curate who arrives in a High Church parish without a notion of the right note to intone upon, and with the vaguest powers of singing it when it is given him, in a few months learns to take fairly the various pitches in the service, and Mr. Hullah tells us that owing to the spread of musical cultivation during the last forty years, the sort of people (without the dimmest sense of a musical note) which he used frequently to come across have almost ceased to exist.

But still the question remains—a physiological one—why is one ear musical and another not? Prof. Helmholz, whose discoveries in the sound-world are only comparable to the discoveries of Newton in the world of light, has put forth an ingenious theory somewhat to this effect:

He discovered within the ear, and soaked in a sensitive fluid, rows and rows of microscopic nerves—several hundred in number—each one of which, like the string of a piano-forte, he believed vibrated to some note; therefore, we were to infer that just as a note sung outside a piano will set up in the corresponding wire a sympathetic vibration, so any sound or sounds in the outer world represented by a nerve wire, or nerves in the ear, could be heard by the ear; and, as a consequence, I suppose any absence of or defect in these internal nerve wires would prevent us from hearing the sound as others better constituted would hear it.

The next direct question of musical ear now becomes one of inherited tendency and special training. The musical ear is the ear that has learned—by constantly using the same intervals—to recognize the tones and semitones of the usual scale, and to regard all variations of quarter-tones as exceptions and subtleties not to be taken account of in the general construction of melody and harmony.

Now, our octave, and our division of the octave into tones and semitones is not artificial, but natural, founded as much upon certain laws of sound-vibration as our notation (if I may so say) of color is founded upon the laws of light-vibration. But although the selection of eight notes with their semitones is the natural and scientific scale, seeing that the ear is capable of hearing impartially vast numbers of other vibrations of sound which produce vast numbers of other intervals, quarter-notes, &c., what we have to do in training the musical ear is just to harp on the notes which compose the musical scale in various keys, and on these only; in this way the ear gets gradually weaned from sympathy with what is out of tune—ceases to be dog-like or savage-like, and becomes the cultured organ for recognizing the natural order and progression of those measured and related vibrations which we call musical sound. Of course a tendency like this can be inherited just as much as any other, and in almost all cases it can be improved and cultivated.

We have mentioned Prof. Helmholz's theory, but we have reason to think that he is not, on reconsideration, prepared to indorse it fully; the little rows of minute nerve wires, each vibrating to a definite sound, is indeed a fascinating idea, but whether true or false, it enables us, by a kind of physical parable, to understand the sort of way in which the ear, being capable of perceiving a large variety of sounds, may be trained to give the preference to certain ones by constantly allowing itself to be exercised by their vibrations, and accustoming itself to select certain notes, and establish between them definite and fixed relations. The exact physical mechanism which enables the ear to do this may have yet to be discovered, but that it exists there can be no doubt, and the use and cultivation of it is in fact the use and cultivation of what we call "an ear for music."—*Good Words.*

DRESDEN PARLORS.—Meantime we will open the parlor-door. Like all German doors, it opens in the middle, the left half being usually bolted to the floor, and only the right opened and shut. There are several advantages over our system in this arrangement. The doors are less obtrusive. They open with only half as much of a sweep and a flourish, and stand ajar without standing in the way. They are the next best things to curtains; for interior doors are all more or less a relic of barbarism, and latches and locks delay the entrance of the milleanium. Heaven has its gates, it is true, but those once passed, we shall find none in the heavenly mansions; whereas hell is doubtless as full of bolted doors as of burglars.

Dresden doors, to tell the truth, are almost too yielding for this sinful age. They have a strong bent toward warping. The bolts will not shoot, nor the latches catch, and the door is constantly springing open in a generous, free-hearted way, as much as to exclaim, "Look through me, everybody! I have nothing to conceal!" In heaven, in Summer, or in solitude, this vivacity is a charming trait, but at other times it may be annoying. It is partly compensated by the crevice underneath the door being ordinarily so wide that letters and newspapers, and even slender volumes, sometimes may be slipped through without disturbing the hardly-won attachment of the latch. But in the common event of a sudden gust of wind, all the doors in the house jump open at once, as though a dozen ghostly intruders had forced a preconcerted entrance. The latches, by the way, turn by handles instead of round knobs; a trifle, but one of those which lend a foreign flavor.

The latch gives way, then, and behold the parlor! There is a tall square white stove—a permanent feature in all the rooms—drawn up in one corner like the ghost of a family skeleton. In the adjoining angle the centre-table is pinning the stiff-backed sofa against the wall, and four rungless chairs are solemnly watching the operation. There are flower-stands in the slimly-curtained windows, and the pallid walls are enriched with half a dozen lithographic portraits of the royal family, and a large engraving of Schiller at Weimar. In another place there is an eruption of small round black-rimmed daguerreotypes and photographs of dead or departed relatives—a singularly unattractive collection. Neither these nor the larger pictures are hung; they have apparantly broken out of the wall in consequence of the diseased condition of the house, and the breaking-out has not taken place in an even or orderly manner; the frames are all more or less awry, and there is no balancing of one against another. Between the windows is a mirror reaching nearly from floor to ceiling; but instead of being one sheet of glass, it consists of three or four sections, the line of junction generally contriving to maintain the the same level as our line of sight. The floor is of bare boards painted brownish yellow and polished; or, in the newer houses, it is parqueted and waxed, so that it reflects the ceiling, and is perilous to walk on. It is seldom left wholly bare, however, unless in the heat of Summer; the expanse is tempered with rugs, a large one beneath the table, and smaller satellites in various parts of the room. The banishment of full-grown carpets is by no means an unmitigated blunder. The polished floor communicates a sort of dignity to the legs of the chairs and tables, and puts us in mind of French *genre* pictures. If there is dirt anywhere, it is immediately visible; and the rugs can be thrashed every day without disordering anything. In Winter a fox or bear skin remedies the coldness of bare boards which Summer renders a luxury. Our parlors for autumnsons, sitting only on the wainscot, is perhaps a prejudice; there may be no more reason for them than for tapestry. Nevertheless, the foot naturally loves to be pressed on softness, and requires artificial training to walk on slipperiness. Turf is a good precedent for carpets, and in discarding them we lose in home comfort what we gain in hygiene and elegance.

The windows open on hinges in the same manner as the doors. It is a pleasant, antique fashion. This is the kind of casements from which the ladies of the Middle Ages were wont to converse with their lovers. They could never have pushed up our modern window, with its uneven grooves and rough-running cords, nor eloped through it with any grace and dignity. Moreover, nothing is less picturesque than an open window of the modern style; whereas, the old casement, standing ajar, forms a picture by itself. In Winter a supplementary window is fitted outside the original one, with the good effect of excluding noise as well as cold air. When the north winds blow these exterior fixtures are severely shaken, and from street to street, as the gale rises, we hear the slamming together of loose sashes, there being a fine for any window left open during a storm. A praiseworthy regulation, since if the glass be broken and fall into the street it is liable to shear off people's fingers and noses; and a couple of years ago, as a man was pointing out to another the road to the railway station, he suddenly found himself without his hand. A piece of window-pane from the third story of a neighboring house had cleanly amputated it at the wrist.—*The Contemporary Review.*

A RECOLLECTION OF DANIEL O'CONNELL—O'Connell in 1838 was giving his support to the Whig Ministry. During the August of that year, however, in starting the Society of Precursors, he had inaugurated a last effort to obtain what he regarded as a full measure of justice to Ireland from the British Legislature. Jealousies, however, were already beginning to be excited against him as the originator and arch-promotor of this movement. In startling evidence of this, when on the 19th of January, 1839, Lord Norbury was assassinated, the crime was actually attributed to the influence of O'Connell's agitation. To this day the murderer of that good Judge, who was reputed to have had not an enemy in the world, has never been discovered; but never, during all these six and thirty years, has there been traceable any conceivable connection between that sanguinary incident and that most lawful agitation.

Arriving hurriedly now in mid-session at Dublin to hold this first of his long-projected series of meetings in the Corn Exchange, O'Connell's advent in the midst of infamous rumors like these awakened among all ranks and classes a breathless expectation. The hall of assembly—as central a rendezvous as could have been selected in Dublin—was already historical as the scene of many memorable demonstrations. There had been previously gathered, in 1832, the National Council. There afterward were collected, week by week, month by month, year by year, the Repeal Association. Thence went forth the signals in 1843, that convened in O'Connell's name, the Monster Meetings—on the 16th of March at Trim, on the 15th of August at Tara, on the 8th of October at Clontarf—meetings that carried agitation to the very verge, but never beyond the verge, of insurrection.

On Monday, Feb. 18, 1839, toward noon, half Dublin seemed pouring southward down Sackville street, across the Liffey, by Carlisle Bridge, and along Burgh Quay, to the entrance of the Corn Exchange. The throng was so great, so wholly out of proportion to the capabilities even of that ample building, that it became necessary in some way to restrict the admissions.

An entrance fee of a shilling was charged. Rapidly enough the noble auditorium was crammed almost to suffocation. And when the last who could squeeze his way in had effected an entrance, dense throngs still crowded the staircase, the hall, the readway in front of the Exchange, and all the adjacent thoroughfares. By the time the meeting place was completely filled, I found myself seated toward the upper end of the long, narrow table extending the whole length of the hall of audience, immediately opposite the vacant place reserved for the Liberator. The preliminary proceedings, without waiting for his advent, were at once commenced. A Precursor of some eminence then, one Jeremiah Dunne, Esq., was in the chair. The Secretary, Mr. Ray—whose name was long familiar, through the newspapers of the three kingdoms, as the "My Dear Ray" of O'Connell's correspondence—was reading aloud letters from recruits to the society asking to be enrolled as Precursors, and each inclosing a subscription, or a handful of subscriptions. When, suddenly, drowning his voice, there was heard a roar of cheering outside, a sound soon caught up by the dense mass wedged together on the staircase. Inside the room, immediately around the entrance, there were cries, having the flavor of the brogue about them, of "Shut the doors! We'll be crushed to death!" Somehow, through the struggling clutter of half-suffocated people—room being *made* for him, as Lord Alvanley would say, for it certainly was not there—O'Connell entered.

The prolonged shout of welcome that greeted him as he advanced up the hall of the vacant place, (opposite to which I was seated,) was magnanimously echoed on Burgh Quay, below the windows, by the multitude who had failed to gain admission.

While the last of the often-repeated cheering in the room was yet going on I observed O'Connell, who had by that time reached his allotted chair, stoop and say something to a gentleman beside him. The person thus addressed started up in amazement. Springing on to his chair and thence to the table, he waved the last cheering into silence with his hand, saying in the sudden hush: "I am sorry to announce that a most disgraceful transaction has occurred since Mr. O'Connell's arrival in this room," adding a moment afterward, with a breathless pause at every word, "Mr.—O'Connell's—watch—has—been—picked—out—of—his—pocket!" After a bewildered instant or two of silence and evident dismay, there were indignant cries of "Oh, shameful!" "Shut the door!" "Send for the Police!" "The Liberator robbed!" "Oh, monstrous!"

For several seconds there was a Babel of indignant voices. In the midst of the hubbub O'Connell, as if talking involuntarily to himself, exclaimed, "I would not have wished it for £500!" adding, with a sigh, "It was an old family piece."

The preliminary proceedings were yet going on, when another energetic member of the Precursor Society pushed his way into the crowded room to announce that arrangements had been made with a view to insure the recovery of Mr. O'Connell's watch. "I feel persuaded," he said, "that every gentleman here will willingly consent to be searched before leaving, and," he added very emphatically, and to all appearance very cogently, "as no one has been allowed to go away, the thief *must* be in the room."

An uncomfortable sense pervaded the apartment that this remark, however true, was by no means complimentary to us collectively.

In the midst of the general discomfort, O'Connell, with a roguish twinkle of his Hibernian eye, was heard saying, (as if again talking to himself,) "Oh! the best thing the thief can do is to steal away."

Every eye in the room answered to that twinkle of fun, and, instead of the glum silence of a moment before, there was an instant roar of laughter.

After this the proceedings of the day's meeting began in earnest. O'Connell's speech was recognizable, by those qualified to pronounce such an opinion, as among the finest orations he ever delivered. Save that it was uttered within doors, and to a more restricted audience, though one very considerable, intensely congenial, and in many ways important—it exactly answered that noble description in St. Stephen's of O'Connell addressing one of his monster demonstrations:

"Once to my sight the giant thus was given,
Wall'd by wide air, and roof'd by boundless heaven,
Beneath his feet the human ocean lay.
And wave on wave flowd into space away.
Methought no clarion could have sent its sound,
Even to the centre of the hosts around;
And, as I thought, rose the sonorous swell,
As from some church-tower swings the silvery bell.
Aloft and clear from airy tide to tide,
It glided easy, as a bird might glide;
To the last verge of that vast audience sent,
It play'd with each wild passion as it went,
Now stirr'd the uproar, now the murmur still'd,
And sobs or laughter answer'd as it will'd."

I saw myself the emotions thus awakened—often in startlingly rapid alternations. Tears glittered in the eyes of many at one moment, and but a few seconds afterward there would be a roar of merriment. If, as Mr. Disraeli has said, Sir Robert Peel played upon the House of Commons like an old fiddle, O'Connell played upon a nobler instrument—an Irish harp strung with the people's heart-strings.

In one of the earlier portions of his harangue, while his hearers were hanging with breathless interest upon his accents, a disturbance at the doorway, as of some persons endeavoring to force an entrance into the apartment, caused a general cry of "Order! order!" The disturbance, however, to the indignation of all, increased instead of diminishing, and an Inspector of Police, forcing his way into the hall, stepped on to the further end of the long table, and, picking his way among the ink-stands, pens, and blotting-paper, advanced the whole length of the room toward O'Connell, carrying conspicuously in his hand the gold watch and chain of the Liberator.

A shout of delight from all present was hushed into silence as the policeman handed the watch, with some inaudible remark, to its owner.

"What?" said O'Connell, not having caught the Inspector's words quite accurately.

Inspector of Police—It was found, Sir, after you had left home, *under your pillow, in your bedroom!*

O'Connell's merriest touch of humor was never greeted by heartier peals of laughter than the few simple words uttered by that policeman.

"Ah! Liberator darlint, sure nobody would rob you," cried one of the frieze-clad tatterdemalions of the gutter, when the meeting was over and O'Connell was driving away in his carriage.

At the close of the speech thus oddly interrupted, I recall to mind the sense of bewilderment with which I listened to the last words of the sonorous and impassioned peroration—a bewilderment awakened by the fantastic evidence the orator afforded in the manner of its utterance that he preserved the serenest mastery over himself and his theme, even when apparently most completely carried away by the influence of the *ostrum*, or divine afflatus. As the last words of the ornate and balanced sentences forming the close of his peroration passed his lips, O'Connell, in the act of sitting down in the midst of a prolonged burst of cheering, spread open a silk handkerchief he carried in his hands, and with it playfully enveloped the head and shoulders of a little child beside him—one of the children of "my dear Ray," the Secretary—doing this with such *aplomb* that the whole speech might almost have seemed contrived as a cunning preparation for the climax of a game of bo-peep.—*St. James Magazine.*

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF CHARLES LEVER.—The Villa Morelli was an unattractive-looking house from the road, from which it was approached by iron gates and a short drive. But on the other (or garden) side it was one of the most picturesque, irregularly-built old houses imaginable; and the flagged garden terrace at the back commanded a lovely view of the storied hill of San Miniato, with its ancient church and half-ruined fortifications on its top, and of the olive and vine-planted valley which divided the two eminences.

Often of a Summer evening, before the arrival of whisters from Florence, I used to find Lever in an easy-chair on this terrace, with coffee before him and a cigar in his mouth, enjoying the cool air of the Ave Maria. Sometimes, finding nobody there, I penetrated into the long series of sitting-rooms that occupied all the ground floor of the building, and on these occasions was sure to find him in a little study, the last and remotest of the suite, writing.

But he was always glad of a motive for laying the pen aside. And then we used to go and sit on the terrace and discuss the chances of the coming war—that which was decided at Sadowa—and Lever would give his reasons, strategical and political, for feeling sure that Austria would be victorious. And then, one by one, the whisters would drop in, and the Austrians and Prussians were forgotten in the excitement of battles the upshot of which our friend was better able to predict.

Lever's outward appearance was exactly such as the mental characteristics which have been attributed to him would lead one to expect. He was, though not a tall, rather a large-made and large-limbed man—not fat, but portly in his person; and there was a kind of expansiveness in the taste and fashion of his garments that seemed to tally with the expansiveness of his character. He used to wear a coat falling freely and widely back, and exhibiting a large expanse of waistcoat. He affected, I think, light colors rather, and often a white waistcoat. He was an especially spruce and speckless-looking man, yet without any appearance of care or precision. He used to show a good deal of linen about his bosom and neck and hands, which always looked as if it had been put on the minute before, and would, if it were to be preserved in the condition one always saw it in, need to be renewed the next minute.

His head was rather large, and sufficiently bald at the top to show that on phrenological principles it was exceedingly well formed—broad and high, though not massive, in the forehead; and with that wide, round arch from ear to ear which is held to denote a well developed and well balanced moral organization. The broad face, clean looking and fresh-colored, but hardly to be called florid, with its clear eyes brimming over with humor, and its wide mouth well furnished with brilliantly white teeth, was the very picture and most eloquent expression of good nature, good temper, and good humor. The lips were full, but not sensual; there was too much indicative of intellect about them.

The chin, always smoothly shaven, was large, and might have been called a little heavy had it been appended to a less mobile and less well-lighted face. It had an expressiveness of its own, too, that chin; for it had a way, when he was in a satirical mood, and was about to say a sharp thing, of assuming a look of hardness and squareness about the under jaw which would have imparted a character of severity to the face if the eyes had not all the time been shooting out funbeams on the sly. I wonder how those eyes looked when he was really angered. I never saw him so.—*Once A Week.*

MACREADY'S PECULIARITIES.—Hard was the labor and not great the reward of those early years, fashioning himself on country boards into that approach to perfection that might warrant an attempt to obtain a footing on the London stage. He played *Hamlet* at eighteen, and his comment on the character is, that while few fail in the part, there are fewer who understand it any more than they do Sanscrit. With Macready even loud applause was no proof that the actor fathomed the intricate nature of the character. Popular favor did not prove anything, he thought. We have no doubt if the shade of Garrick in the Elysian Fields has alluded to the hundred nights' run of Mr. Irving's interpretation of *Hamlet*, the shade of Macready, without questioning the ability, has replied that the hundredth night of Mr. Irving's *Hamlet* was the 140th night of Mr. Compton's capital rendering of *Sam Savory*, in "Fish out of Water." When he played *Percy*, the youthful lover of *Elwina*, in Hannah More's tragedy, Macready had to make love to a fat woman "upon the verge of sixty." Mrs. Whitelock, (a sister of Mrs. Siddons,) and it was "hard lines" for him; but it was much harder, in another sense, when, at Newcastle, Mrs. Siddons herself came to play *Lady Randolph* and *Mrs. Beverley*, and Mr. Macready was cast for *Norval* and *Mr. Beverley*. The thought of the standing by the side of the great mistress filled him with terror, but he did not the less determine to do his best. He went to her hotel, that they might rehearse their scenes together. He was struck with awe at sight of the queenly woman, who soon put him at ease on his perplexities. She received him in "her grand, good-natured manner," saying, "I hope, Mr. Macready, you have brought some hartshorn and water with you, as I am told you are terribly frightened at me;" and she made some remarks about "my being a very young husband." For the acting of Mrs. Siddons we must refer our readers to the pages of the autobiography, in which it is eloquently described. The Queen of Tragedy spoke approvingly and monitorially, as was great Sarah's way, to the young actor. "You are in the right way," she said; "but remember what I say—study, study, study! and do not marry till you are thirty." And she took leave of the young actor with "don't forget my words, study well, and God bless you!"—*The Athenæum.*

A MUSICAL "AT HOME."—This is an afternoon "AT HOME." These words, you will observe, are printed in very large type. In a corner of the card we gather from the small word "music" the quite mixed and genial nature of the whole entertainment.

Signor Boreo Guffaw, the well-known bass singer, is expected to look in; a few amateurs have promised to help if necessary, and every one who knows Mrs. de Perkins is aware that this is one of those two annual assemblies in which that well-meaning lady endeavors to pay off the various dinners and "At Homes" which she may herself have been exposed to during the past year. De Perkins, who is elderly, engaged in the city, and not wealthy, won't give dinners; he does not like these "At Homes," but he is told that they are necessary—and then Guffaw, who taught Mrs. De Perkins before she was married, is very good-natured, and so is every one; and the rooms, not very large, are soon full, the staircase soon ceases to be navigable, and Mrs. De Perkins, who really is rather nice, stands at the door, and does her best to catch every one's eye, although, by a certain wild and anxious look in her face, we know that she is wondering why Guffaw does not begin.

Jammed into a niche which just fits me if I hold my arms quite stiff, and stand up stark and straight, I presently hear the eminent foreigner begin "In questa Tomba scura." Do I enjoy this song? In the first place I am ill at ease. I crane my neck to look round the corner; I can just see the portly basso with his thumbs in his waistcoat pockets, but just opposite me stands my hostess receiving more guests, and the consequence is that Guffaw's "Tomba" is mixed up with all kinds of *sotto voces*—"So glad you've come," "How's ——?" "You mustn't talk," "Tea in the next room"—while in front of me conversation, momentarily suspended, recommences, all about some garden party and some one being lost, and where they were found, and who they were with, and so on.

Do I enjoy the music? Whether I do or not, I intend to get out of this miserable niche—away to the other room, where there is tea. The song is over, and there is naturally a pause in the conversation; at last I find some one that I wish to talk to. I am just explaining with unequaled lucidity the new scheme for boring the Channel—attracting, in short, more than one attentive listener—when up trips my anxious but smiling hostess, "You must really listen to this gentleman who is playing; a clergyman, you know, most gifted; he plays nothing but the oldest masters—Bach, and that sort, you know. Hush! hush!" and she glides off tapping and silencing people right and left, just as they have got into a nice chat and are beginning to make way—as I was, in fact.

I look around me. Disappointed, cross, irritable-looking faces, which a moment before were smiling and animated, and from the distance the hard tinkle of the perfectly satisfied musician grating upon every one's nerves—why? Not because it is so bad, simply because it is not wanted then and there. Gradually, as the everlasting fugue goes on and on, or runs into another fugue, people begin to talk feebly. I begin about the Channel again, but by this time my audience has dispersed, my most devoted hearer—a lady who suffers frightfully from sea sickness—does not seem to remember where I left off. I can't quite remember myself—we drop the subject. I have got to begin all over again, but with something different, to some one else, then at last the fugue leaves off. Did any one enjoy the music? Then Guffaw is put on to sing a duet just as I was telling that capital story about the sparrow in church. Well, of course it was no good, all the point was taken out of it because I had to hurry over the end in a guilty kind of underbreath. I did not stay to hear the new amateur tenor, Mr. Flutuloo, who, I am told, sang with an eye-glass fixed rigidly in one eye, while he positively wept with the other. I can believe that the sensation he created may have been considerable, I was a great deal too sore about the Channel tunnel and the sparrow, &c., to care; in short, I left Mrs. de Perkins' At Home in a very bad humor, after, I regret to say, hearing some music, but certainly not enjoying it. The moral of this is—

1. Let it be either music or conversation, but not both.
2. If music, let all the audience be musical, and all the musicians good.
3. Don't cram the room and suffocate the singers, but ask a moderate company, let them all be seated, and let the conversation in between be limited to the merest interchange of courtesies.
4. Avoid the current musical "At Home." The De Perkins' method never answers; it offends the real musicians, encourages impostors, and bores the company.—*Good Words.*

YOUNG MACREADY—At the age of fifteen Macready left Rugby, never to return, and *not* to study for the Bar. His father's managerial difficulties compelled him to take to the stage, if not to acting—for he became a stage manager on his father's circuit—before he tempted fortune himself. The elder Macready was a teacher of his actors as well as their manager. At rehearsals he gave them good advice in a gruff voice and imperious tone: "Look at me, Sir! Keep your eye fixed on me, Sir, when I am speaking to you. Attention is always fixed. If you take your eye from me you rob the audience of my effects, and you rob me of their applause." This precept, Macready says, he never forgot, and he remained ever much indebted to it. It is certainly singular that the younger Macready, strong in dramatic instincts, instructed the players before he acted with them. One morning, at rehearsal, his father being present, he was showing a stage "savage" how, in leaping at the throat of a hostile knight, he was to lapse into astonishment at seeing his own figure reflected in the polished surface of his antagonist's shield. The father, never prodigal of praise, could not help saying, "If you can do anything like that on the stage, there will be few come near you." He had not *that* nor anything like that to do, when, at the age of seventeen, he made his first appearance on the stage at Birmingham as *Romeo*. He had a stage fright at the beginning, but overcame it, and achieved a great success. "Well, Sir, how do you feel now?" said a lady to him, after the curtain was down. The boyish answer was without disguise—"I feel as if I should like to act it all over again!" Macready adopted a curious method of studying. After attending Sunday morning service, he would lock himself into the theatre, and there tread the stage, literally making himself familiar with the fiend, as it were, of his struggle for fame; pacing it in every direction to give himself ease, practicing gestures and attitudes, and reciting whole parts or particular speeches, till he was tired out, and glad to breathe fresh air again. This was his Sunday afternoon custom for many years. His *Romeo*, we may add, gave him such reputation that his father, to increase it, got De Wilde to take his portrait "for the shops." We are surprised to find Macready, who was a very plain-featured *Romeo*, speaking of that able artist in theatrical portraiture as "Poor Dewilde!" "whose drawing and color were miserably defective."—*The Athenæum.*

DRESDEN CHIMNEY-SWEEPS.—There is a class of citizens in Dresden whose home is even higher than the attics; who dispute the ridge-pole with the crows, the pigeons, and the cats; but who, though occupying the most elevated position in the city, above even the heads of the King and his council, are outdone by none in humbleness of demeanor and sadness of attire. There are clothed from head to foot in jetty black; and, as though this were not enough, they smear their countenances with an application of the same joyless hue. Barefooted are they, and walk the streets, when they descend thither, with folded arms and downcast eyes, as if their very glance, not to mention their touch, might chance to soil the immaculateness of somebody's shirt-bosom. Nevertheless, their complete blackness gives a strange force to their appearance—a condensation of meaning, so to speak, of the very darkest import. They are an embodied lesson to mankind. People of one color—of one consistent idea, however gloomy—are sure to be more remarked in the world than the gayest of piebalds.

This singular tribe never appears to have any interests or sympathies in common with humanity. Never are they seen conversing with a friend; and as to sweethearts and wives—good heavens! the thing is inconceivable. A species of awe invests them; in the most turbulent crowd their persons would be respected, and a pathway would be cleared for them whithersoever they might choose to pursue it. But they are seldom seen on earth; their abode is in the upper air. In the early morning, when most men are asleep, we may see their lonely figures far aloft, silhouetted against the pale tints of the sky, and gilded perchance by the first rays of the day's sunshine. What are they doing there at such an hour? Are they priests of an unknown religion, bound by dark vows to this sable garb and these mysterious rites? Mark yonder crazy anchorite—with what weird agility he clambers to the top of that tall chimney, and stands with the sweeping soot at his feet, himself the blackest object in it—a blot against the pure heavens. Does he not look rather like the Devil, setting his foot upon the conquered world? Can it be that, under the impression that they are merely a useful and harmless, albeit personally unprepossessing order of the community, mankind may have been harboring in its midst a deputation from the kingdom of darkness?

What is that creature doing on that chimney? He seems to have a rope coiled round his arm; now he unwinds it, and lets it slip rapidly down the chimney's throat, till its must have reached the house's deepest entrails. Is there anybody below which he wants to catch? See how he jerks the rope up and down, and how curiously he peers into the sooty hole. His motions remind us vividly of a fisherman bobbing for eels. Is this the devil, bobbing for a human soul; What bait does he use? not worms, surely? more probably it is a deed of mortgage; or, perhaps, the good name of a young woman. Ah! was not that a bite? yes, he has caught it at last, whatever it is; and mercy on us! with what an ugly experience does he haul his booty up. If only it would come unhooked; and, after the experience of this one mortal peril, have a chance to be wiser for the future! but that is not to be; the black fisherman is even now stooping to grasp his prey. Let us veil our eyes from the ghastly spectacle of its last struggles. Heaven grant that ugly hook never come dangling down into our own fireside circle!

Nay, but this gloomy fantasy is unworthy our common sense; in fact, it was only the last traces of a nightmare from which, at this early hour, our brain had not entirely freed itself. Yonder is no devil, but, as we read him now, some eccentric misanthrope, who vents his spite against the race by piloting defilement into very flame which makes the household hearth bright—or would do so, were they no china stove in the way. He likewise finds a pleasure in making himself hideous with the soot from other people's chimneys, and thus rendering his aspect a perpetual silent reminder to them of their inward depravity. He takes a grim delight in their avoidance of him—he smiles to see them recoil from the contact of his garments; a little introspection, he thinks, would reveal to them a blackness more foul than that which disfigures him. He may be black-hearted, too—he does not deny it; but at all events he hesitates not to conform the external to the internal man. Nobody can call him hypocrite. He is proud of his sooty brow, and shares the Indian's contempt for the pale-face.

But, once more, have we reached the deepest solution of the problem? May not this questionable shape be a secret benefactor of his species? Is he not a philanthropist of such large charity that he is willing to be loathsome in men's sight for the sake of relieving them of the results of their misdeeds; willing to sacrifice his own good name and social advantages in the attempt to clear a passage of communication between his brethren's homes and heaven? True, he would, in this case, like other philanthropists, lay himself open to misconstruction, if not to ridicule; for persons who take advantage of chimneys to seek the sky are commonly looked upon as anything but proper objects of benevolence. Nevertheless, if our sooty friend be neither philanthropist, misanthropist, nor devil, what, in the name of common sense, is he? Well—but it is not every man who can be mistaken even for these things; and should he, at last, turn out to be nothing better than a chimney-sweep, he may justly console himself with that reflection.—*The Contemporary Review.*

MILTON'S RANK AMONG POETS.—So far, indeed, from Milton's "long choosing and beginning late" being inconsistent with a true poetic vocation, it is the condition of the greatness of his product. No poet, as no artist, can bring out in words, or on the canvas, more than that which is in him. A young poet can, at most, give evidence of ardent feeling and fresh imagination. Many poets continue young throughout, and give us no more at fifty than they did at twenty. Not so Milton. For some of his best years he was indeed truant to his genius, carried away more by a stoical sense of his duty as a citizen than by the political passion of the day. First blindness, and then the fall of his party, brought him back to his true vocation. He had never forgotten this vocation; indeed he had never suspended the preparation for it. And what poet ever made such preparation for his work, ever passed through such an apprenticeship? We have seen that all his first years, from the university onward, he was educating himself for poetry. He was not laying up materials, collecting passages, gathering pearls of expression in order afterward to string them; he was forming and feeding his mind. He ranged over the fields of knowledge, not indeed without a love of knowledge, but still with an end in view, that of intellectual culture. What distinguishes Milton from Selden or Saumaise? They were men of learning. Milton would have been called learned if he had amassed the knowledge he had simply for its own sake. But he did not aim at accumulating, he aimed at informing. He had a reflex object, the creation and storing of his own intellect and imagination. He knew that any work of literature is only worth what its writer is worth. Men do not gather grapes off thorns. He steadily prepared, not a book but himself. He did not overlay his mind and crush its vigor by the weight of acquisition, but fed and stored it. His ideal was "to know what is of use to know," and that his heart should "contain of good, wise, just, the perfect shape." Blind, old, poor, dependent on uncultivated and unaffectionate daughters, he led the life of meditative solitude, from which alone a great work can proceed. At sixty he was as systematic a student as he had ever been, and had his days regularly distributed for the different kinds of work. From the social poet of modern life, a favorite at the tables of the rich, caressed by society, expect congenial work. From the brooding solitude and isolation of Michael Angelo came the "Moses," and the "Last Judgment." On no other conditions can the world be gifted with a noble poem, or a work of the highest art.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

RECENT DISCOVERIES REGARDING BURNS.—Observing, when engaged on this duty, books and papers that had belonged to the old Excise Office in Edinburgh, Mr. McFaelzean instituted a general search for information about Burns, and his efforts were rewarded with the following success: First, Burns' official character was found recorded in two places; second, registers where he was minuted for promotion; and, third, a list containing the whole staff of officers in Dumfries Collection. The first station to which the poet was appointed was designated Dumfries First Itinerancy, which appears to have embraced a considerable extent of country.

On the 28th July, 1790, he was promoted to Dumfries Third Division, or Footwalk, and in this station his duties appear to have consisted principally of the survey of tobacco, as it was called the Tobacco Division. His next appointment, dated the 26th April, 1792, must have been at his own request, and was to Dumfries First Division, and this was his last station. On the 27th January, 1791, the Commissioners entered Burns on the list for promotion to the rank of supervisor, and he remained on this list till his death, the word "Dead" being written in the column for the date of promotion; and had his death occurred only a few months later, Burns would, in the ordinary course, have been promoted on the 12th January, 1797. With reference to this promotion list, it may be observed that several names had been struck off it, including the officer that immediately succeeded the poet. Again, a register was kept of all censures issued by the Board of Excise, and the absence of Burns' name from the register proves that he was never censured by the Commissioners—not even in the mildest form in which they were in the habit of conveying their displeasure for what they characterized as trivial faults. And to see how much this circumstance proves in favor of his general good conduct and attention to business, it must be borne in mind that, during the time Burns was in the service, all the excise duties imposed by Pitt at the close of the American war were in full force; and it will convey some idea of how multifarious were the duties of an excise officer in those days, when it is stated that the amended instructions issued in 1804 formed a volume which in outward appearance was not unlike a large family Bible, and extended to 939 pages. Now, taking these circumstances into account, it may safely be averred—and the averment will not be disputed by any revenue officer of experience—that at the time now spoken of, none but painstaking, careful, steady officers could avoid, or, in practice, did avoid, the irregularities in business which have been adverted to above as "trivial faults." All the officers in Scotland were alphabetically arranged, with a brief statement of the character of each in the margin. A list of this description was made up three months after Burns joined the service, and the marginal entry opposite his name is, "Never tryed, a poet;" with a subsequent interlineation, "Turns out well." Three years later, a corresponding list was prepared, and the entry in it is, "The poet, does pretty well."

These discoveries prove clearly that Lockhart was right in his assertion, that whatever may have been said of Burns to the Board of Excise, and whatever verbal reprimand may have been administered to him, for his imprudent expressions of political opinion, through his friend and official superior, Collector Mitchell, no censure was recorded in writing against him. The fact now shown, moreover, that the Excise Commissioners may have thought of Burns, they never proposed to deprive him absolutely of all chance of promotion in the service. He was entered on the list for promotion to a supervisorship in 1791, and remained there till death, never even being struck off for a period and then reinstated on account of his having regained the good graces of the board, by such manifestations of loyalty as joining the Dumfries Volunteers, and writing the best patriotic songs of the time, except those of Campbell.

Regarding the marginal entries of the censors of the excise, who were, there can be little doubt, the district Collectors, Mr. McFaelzean observes, "They are obviously made with inimitable candor," and the Register clearly showed no forbearance to any unfortunate sinner who had a weak side to his bottle. For instance, it was recorded of one that "he was once a good officer, but now tipples;" another was a

HON. BEN. F. WADE.

HE DECLINES TO BE A CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR OF OHIO.

Hon. Ben. F. Wade has written the following letter to a friend in Ohio:

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1875.

Joseph H. Barrett, Esq.:

MY DEAR FRIEND: Yours of the 31st March is received, and its contents anxiously reflected upon. The question has been frequently asked me by many persons of late if I am a candidate for Governor of Ohio, &c.—and my answer has been uniformly in the negative; but this answer has not been prompted by any want of zeal in the great Republican cause. On the contrary, I have no doubt that the best interests of the Republic if not, indeed, the Republic itself, will depend upon the ascendency of that great party in the councils of the nation for many years to come. The Democratic Party never had but one principle of policy before the war, and that was to uphold and extend human slavery. Since the war, all its principles and practices are negative and despotical, and should they triumph, all that we gained by the war would be lost, and worse than lost. Why, then, you will ask, do you hesitate to be a candidate? My answer is: 1. Because I am not qualified for the great struggle that is before us. For two years past my voice has been so us ed up that I have not been able to make a speech, and it is worse now than ever. And this reason of itself is all-sufficient, as you will agree. 2. It has ever been a fundamental principle with me, and never yet violated, that the office should seek the man, not the man the office; and, in accordance with this principle, I early took a solemn oath that I would never stump the public for, or in favor of, an office which I was to fill; and even if I were able to do so, that oath would bar me. I never yet solicited any moral man for an office. It would be too humiliating. I would sooner beg for old clothes. These, you will say, are very old-fashioned ideas; but if this glorious Government is ever ruined, it will be by office-seekers. Another reason, which, however, does not amount to much, is that I cannot well afford to take the position. Though a lone dime in office, I made but little out of it. I am not insensible of the great debt of gratitude I owe to the people of Ohio for their confidence and support, and will do all I can to redeem it.

Truly your friend, B. F. WADE.

A MINER'S PERIL.

HE LIES FIVE HOURS BURIED BENEATH A PILE OF COAL WITH HIS LEG BROKEN.

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican* of Saturday gives the following account of an accident to Richard Sturbridge, a laborer at the Diamond Mine, who, for five hours, lay buried beneath a mass of coal in the dark recesses of the mine, his leg broken, and no human being cognizant of his fate:

"It was a little before 5 o'clock in the evening, when Sturbridge was loading the last car for the day. His companions in the chamber had retired, and two track-layers, who had spoken to him but five minutes previously, had also left the mine. He was by the side of the car stooping to pick up what he intended as the last lump of coal when he heard a crash in the roof above him, and an instant later an immense mass of coal descended upon him, burying him and the loaded car, and breaking his leg. He was stunned for a few minutes and unconscious, but when he recovered he found that he lay beside the loaded car, in a narrow space, with one of his legs broken. The car alone saved him from being crushed into a shapeless mass. A portion of the fallen heap lay upon the broken limb, and to extricate this was a painful task. Sturbridge set about it, however, and finally freed the aching member. Then came the dreaded suspicion of dying slowly in that dark, tedious tomb. All efforts to get away were futile, and all hopes of being relieved by his companions were also given up, as they had retired from work for the night, and would not return until morning. He knew that if he lay there all night he would never again see the light of day, for he was very feeble, and a cold perspiration was already flowing from every pore. The minutes seemed hours, and the hours months, as he lay there from 5 until 10 o'clock. At length when exhausted by despair he heard the sounds of pick and shovel overhead. Relief was at hand and his comrades were digging for him. He was extricated and carried to his home, where he received due attention. It appears that at 10 o'clock his friends missed him, and seeing that he did not return home and that no one knew of his whereabouts, a search was instituted which resulted in his discovery and happy release."

A LOVER'S REVENGE.

The Leonardtown (Md.) *Beacon* of the 9th instant, publishes a report of the trial of James T. Graves, in the Circuit Court for St. Mary's County, Md., on the charge of setting fire to a new dwelling house, owned by William Burch. The facts in the case, as developed at the trial, are somewhat extraordinary. Graves is a young man who, up to the time he was charged with his crime, had borne a good character. He was greatly in love with a beautiful young lady named Estelle Guy, but her parents disliked him, and favored the attentions of William Burch, who was also a suitor for her hand. Graves was discarded, and it was generally understood in the neighborhood that Mr. Burch and Miss Guy were to be married. Burch's father built him a new house, into which he was to take his bride. In the meantime the rejected Graves took to hard drinking and became moody and morose. One evening, about the time the house intended for the bridal pair had couple were furnished, he mounted his horse, rode to Mechanicsville, purchased a bottle of coal oil, and then proceeded to Mr. Burch's new house. It was burned down that night, and those who first came to the fire smelled a strong odor of coal oil. Nobody could prove that Graves had set fire to the house. Estelle Guy died soon afterward, it is said, of a broken heart. Graves was found guilty of the crime, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Boynton's Son, not as before.

The American Standard, of Jersey City—the

oldest newspaper in that city—passed out of existence yesterday, and appeared under a new title, *The Argus*. The change in name is consequent upon the recent purchase of the paper by M. Muhlon, formerly a member of the Board of Education in that city, and one of the wealthiest taxpayers in the county. The prospectus of its new proprietor announces that it is to be devoted to the interests of the Democratic Party, free from all cliques, and "independent."

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Celtic, for Liverpool.—Mies Isabel Frazee, Mrs. I. H. Grange, Mrs. W. S. Smoot, Miss Jane Bruen, Hon. A. E. Foster, Sister Mary Joseph, Miss Josephine Vincent, Miss Mary Maloney, H. L. Rechead, Mrs. H. L. Rechead, Miss L. Rechead, William Scott, J. Hobert, Miss A. Nolton, Miss Mation Norris, Joseph Martin, Joseph Martin, Jr., L. Neil, Alf. Neil, Gabriel Neil, Mrs. A. Stewart, Master N. Stewart, J. H. N. Lineman, Rev. Prof. Conaty, L. J. Trevitt, Chas. Trevitt, Alfred Trevitt, Miss Kitty Trevitt and infant, A. Neil, Mrs. A. Neil, Master Geo. Neil, Miss Lucy Neil, Miss Cecil Neil, A. Sutcliffe, Bennett & Schneider, Mrs. Bennett, R. Schneider, Geo. Chamwin.

In steam-ship Indiana, for Glasgow.—Richard Irwin, George Williamson, Samuel L. T. Carvell, Dr. Thomas Fox, W. D. Whitney, James McLaughlin, Alexander Buckanie, George Prince, Hugh R. Porter, James Bigger, Miss Eliza Dent, Miss Jennie Dent, Miss Annie Dent, Master John Dent, Master James Dent, Miss Lillie String, Miss Isa storm, Miss Agnes Meiville, Mrs. G. C. Bacon, Master George Bacon, Miss Lizzie Williamson, Mrs. John Williamson, Dr. Benjamin Tappan, William Howe Folk, Frank Gemmell, E. P. Ende, Edward Bennett and lady, Henry Waggaman and lady, Mr. Grace Ewin, Mrs. John W. Evelin, and servant, Miss Isa Douglas, Rev. D. McLellan, James Aitken, Mrs. H. Pendigh, Miss Mary Pendrigh, Master Frank Pendrigh, John McLaughlin, William Mendenhall and family, J. Bonsall Warren, Rev. John Smith, lady, and two children, Miss Closson.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mrs. Lillas S. Stevenson, W. M. Weatherly, C. H. Smith, Edgar C. Frankhurst, John Dun in, H. L. Cobb, E. B. Staples and wife, R. B. Hilyard, M. F. Hood, Henry Cashorn, Mrs. E. Whitman two children and nurse, Miss E. B. Cutter, Mrs. M. S. Benson and child, Miss L. S. Lauder, W. Lobrop, L. Berting, Phe Iz Hamilton, Charles D. Wise, Peter Reynodit, H. N. Peters, H. M. Straton, Mrs. Marie Grandjean and daughter.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Mosel, from Bremen.—Lindsay Horrocks, William Nimick, Rudolf Brenman, Henry Kuhall, Wanda Kuhall, Mrs. Fanny Lobenstein, Carl Schurmann, George Schurmann, Mrs. Louise Williams, Frederick Wick and wife, Mrs. Hilse Roalsch, Jacob Schwarz, Conant Helbing, H. Helzpfel, C. Martin and daughter, Jacob Bretz, Mrs. Louise Nies, Mrs. Anna Woomer and children, John Baer and family, Achilles Schehl, Miss Emma Lease and sister, Frank Davis and wife, Mrs. Joseph Tower, Nathaniel West, John Hayward and family, Mrs. Susan Simons and three sisters, Thomas Winter and wife, Louis Von Sande.

In steam-ship Cleopatra, from Savannah.—Mr. and Mrs. Fleming, two children and nurse, Mrs. F. Turpin and son, Mrs. F. F. Beach, C. J. Cobb, G. F. Dexter, M. Singleton, E. L. Richardson, H. Arnot, R. M. Vail, Mrs. Hora Vallon, J. M. Peters, C. J. Wilcox, A. Goldsmith, M. J. Danford, F. Gargon, F. A. Palmer, Theodore J. Falls, J. H. O'Connor, F. S. Wilmerding, Mr. and Mrs. H. Klein, Mrs. M. Hopper and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Butterworth, E. Crook and wife, E. L. Bennett, C. A. Prince, W. H. Mills.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....5:28 | Sun sets.....6:35 | Moon sets..12:28

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..11:24 | Gov. Island..12:13 | Hell Gate.....1:35

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, April 10.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah. W. R. Garrison & Co; of Dallas, Deering, Moorhead City, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Charleston, Berry, Charleston, —enry L. Morgan & Co.; Cortes, Freeman, New-Orleans &c., Clark & Seaman; State of Texas, Bolger, Galveston via Key West, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Neckar, (Ger.,) Meyer Bremen, &c., Oelrichs & Co; John Gibson, Winters, Georgetown, D. C., G. B. Merrick & Co.; Gulf Stream Pa—er, Wilmington, Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Aragon (Br.,) Symonds, Bristol, E., W. D. Morgan's Sons; Fanny Cadwallader, Foster, Baltimore; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, Boston; Dido, (Br.,) Jenkins, Hull, E., Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Barka Domenico, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Gibraltar for orders, James Meary; Jens Nielsen, (Norw.,) Hansen, York or Falmouth, for orders, C. Tobias & Co.; Maria Christina, (Ital.,) Jaccarino, Trieste, Funch, Edye & Co.; Henry Knight, Ames, Matanzas, Parsons & Loud; Cena, (Norw.,) Gundersen, Bristol, Eng., Tetens, Bockmann & Co.

Brigs Henry Virden, Collins, Zaza, (Cuba,) James W. Elwell & Co.; Little Fury, (Br.,) Mundy, St. Thomas, D. W. L. Besley & Parker; Dos Hermanos, (Mex.,) Abesbury, Vera Cruz, Com. Warehouse Co.

Schrs. Paul and Thompson, Taylor, St. Augustine, Warren Rey; Lehman Blew, Van Gilder, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; Julia E. Willetts, Dayton, Pensacola and Key West, Benner & Pinckney.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Mosel, (Ger.,) Neynaber, Bremen March 27 and Southampton 30th, with mdse. and 277 passengers to Oelrichs & Co. April 3, lat. 48 23, lon. 28 40, passed steam-ship Rhein, hence for Bremen; 4th, lat. 47 20, lon. 28 42, passed steam-ship Leipsic, from Baltimore for Bremen; 8th, lat. 41 14, lon. 61 26, passed a British bark bound W., showing signal letters NJDR; 6th, lat 41 46, lon. 50, passed several icebergs; 9th, lat. 40 46, lon. 68 40, passed a Hamburg steamer bound E.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship South Carolina, Nickersen, Charleston March 7, with mdse. and passengers to James W. Quinlard & Co.

Steam-ship Cleopatra, Buckley, Savannah March 7, with mdse. and passengers to Murray, Ferris & Co.

Steam-ship Sicamora, Johnson, Portland, with mdse. and passengers to J. P. Ames.

Bark Inna, (Ger.,) Lemcuit, Hong Kong Dec. 27, with mdse. to B. D. Smith. Passed Cape of Good Hope Feb. 12, and crossed the equator March 16, in lon. 35; had light N. trades; April 4, off Cape Hatteras, in a heavy sea, carried away jibboom and foretopmast; Feb. 6, lat. 31 8, lon. 40 E., spoke ship St. Pillaus, (Br.,) from Calcutta for New-York; 7th, lat. 32 20 S., lon. 39 45 E., spoke bark Lady Louisa, (Br.,) from Shanghai for New-York; 16th, lat. 32 8., lon. 15 E., passed ship Caroline, (Br.,) from Hong Kong for New-York.

Bark Cortese, (Ital.,) Emanuel, Dundalk 78 ds., in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Alianzo, (Span.,) Burlie, Sagua 13 ds., with molasses to Gaiwey & Casado.

Bark Octavo, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Masters, Liverpool March 4, in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark St. Andrew, (of St. John, N. B.,) Dick, Bremen 32 ds., in ballast to C. W. Bertaux.

Bark Maria, (Norw.,) Schwartz, Liverpool 70 ds., via Delaware Breakwater, in ballast to Tetens & Bockmann. Feb. 23, lat. 18 40, lon. 21 50, spoke bark John Norman, from Glasgow, for New-Zealand.

Bark Oslo, (Norw.,) Olsen, Cabarien 12 ds., with sugar to Kubira & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Amalia, (Ger.,) Bock, Hamburg 28 ds., with mdse. to C. Tobias & Co. April 1, lat. 43 37, lon. 49, passed large quantities of field ice, and a large number of icebergs.

Bark Athlete, (Br.,) Goudy, Liverpool Feb. 13, via Tybee April 12, in ballast to Boyd & Hinsken.

Bark Assyria, (of St. John, N. B.,) Easton, Caibarien 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Eagle, Blaksles & Co. Has been 7 ds. N. of Hatteras, with northerly gales.

Bark Amelia, Burgess, Antwerp 29 ds., with mdse. to J. Atkins & Co. Had variable weather and winds; March 31, lat. 42.30, lon. 43, was in company with bark Sacramento, (of Pictou,) bound W.; April 7, off Nantucket, took a pilot from boat Abram Leggett No. 4.

Brig L. F. Munson, (of East Machias,) Munson, Messina 55 ds., with fruit to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to F. Talbot & Co. Passed Gibraltar March 10; has had strong N. E. gales the entire passage.

Brig Samuel V. Merrick, (of Philadelphia,) Lippincott, Matanzas 12 ds., with molasses to B. H. Howell Son & Co.—vessel to James E Ward & Co. Has been 6 ds. N of Hatteras, with N. E. gales.

Schr. J. I. Housman, Ryder, Virginia.

Schr. Home Rule, Sherwood, Mosby, Baltimore.

Schr. Minquas, Heavy, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Harriet S. Smith, Wilson, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Perine, Sheffield, Stonington.

Schr. Jennie Rogers, Rogers, Newport.

Schr. R. P. King, Silven, New-London.

Schr. George W. Raymead, Lee, New-London.

Schr. L. L. Hamilla, Anderson, New-London.

Schr. Sunny Shower, Ward, New-Haven.

Schr. Time, Murray, New-Haven.

Schr. George Hotchkiss, Weaver, Bristol.

Schr. Benton, Wells, Fall River.

Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Baker, Fall River.

Schr. Emma, Buckhard, of and 13 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to G. Boardman—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. Howard Holder, Halder, of and 12 days from St. John, N. B., with lumber to simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to Peter J. Nevins & Sons.

Revenue-cutter Active, Pease, New-Bedford.

Schr. Francis Hatch, Green, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Nicola, Crandall, Machias, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Isaac W. Rawley, Rawley, St. George, Me.

Schr. Annie A. Booth, Bayles, Providence.

Schr. Tunis Depew, Beebe, Providence.

Sloop, B. L. Sherman, Pinney, Providence.

Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Providence.

SAILED.

Steam-ship Neckar, for Bremen; Celtic and City of New-York, for Liverpool; Bolivia, for Glasgow; State of Texas, for Galveston; Cortes, for New-Orleans; San Salvador, for Savannah; Carleston, for Charleston; Gulf Stream, for Wilmington, N. C; Old Dominion, for Richmond; John Gibson, for Georgetown, D. C; George Cromwell, for Portland; City of Dallas, for Morehead City; ship British Empire, for London; Edith, for San Francisco; barks F. S. Thompson, for Marseilles; Chimoca, for Queenstown; Cardenas, for Havana; John E. Chase and G. M. Tucker, for Matanzas; Gemaliel, for Baltimore; brig Sagitta, for Rio Janeiro; Neva, for Pernambuco; Stella, for Matanzas; Harry Virden, for ——; schrs. Southern Home, for St. Kitts; A. K. Bentley, for Jacksonville; Carrie, for Baltimore; Paul Keeler, Edward Wade, and M. A. Power, for ——.

WIND—Sunset, light, N. W.; cloudy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Capt. William S. Holland, of brig Atorilla, (of Philadelphia,) at Sagua la Grande, Cuba, loading for a port N. of Hatteras, reports this on March 17, on his outward passage, in lat. 31 37, lon. 74, he passed entirely nude body of a man, floating—an unusual sight so far from land.

Ship Magnolia, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, from Havre, which arrived on the 6th, and anchored at Sandy Hook, came up to the City this morning (10th.)

Bark Rothsay, (Norw.,) Iverson, from Liverpool, which arrived on the 8th, and anchored at Sandy Hook, came up to the City this morning (10th.)

The schrs. Percy, Mitchell, from Eastport, with fish; Rival, Duncan, from Westport, with lumber, and Mott Haven, Collins, from Calais, with plaster, are all consigned to John Boynton's Son, not as before.

FOREIGN PORTS.

BERMUDA, March 31.—Port of St. George—Cld., March 27, barques Impero, Fulton, for Boston; J. E. Ward, Lesagang, for New-York.

The sch. Sunbeam, 4¾ ds. from New-York, bound to Barbados, was spoken off these islands on the 28th inst.

HAVANA, April 9.—Arr. steamer Etna, (Br.,) Carthagena, for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, April 10.—Arr. ship Golden Fleece, San Francisco.

MATANZAS, April 8.—Arr. schr. Alice S. Saunders, Charleston.

Sld. brig Albert Dewis, (Br.,) Boston.

SAGUA, April 7.—Arr. bark Windsor, St. Thomas; schrs. Agate, Machias; Conservative, New-York. 8th, schr. Kensett, Lisbon; Charles A. Higgins, ——.

7th, sld. briga Castalia, N. of Hatteras; Hattie E. Wheeler, etc.; schrs. William Connere, N. of Hatteras; J. E. Ridgway, do.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, April 10.—The bark Chvour, from New-Orleans for Havre, is missing, and is supposed to have been lost.

Sld. from United States ports, Floks, Osmo, Mathilde Bellagamba, Canada Belle, Clara Pickens, Sophie, Quillots, Don Juste, Moss Glen.

Off East Bourne on the 7th inst., Magdalena.

Off Isle of Wight on the 8th inst., Nevada.

Arr. on the 10th inst., Kate Burrill, Haddington, Augusta Tietgen, and Golden Fleece.

Also arr. Wm. M. Jones and Maria.

QUEENSTOWN, April 10.—The Williams & Guion Line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Forsyth, from New-York March 30, for Liverpool arr. here to-day.

HAVRE, April 10.—The General Transatlantic Company's steam-ship France, sld. from this port for New-York at noon to-day.

INSTRUCTION.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Open for the season. Morning and afternoon classes for ladies and children; evening classes for gentlemen. Send for a circular.

BOOK-KEEPING, COMMERCIAL ARITHmetic, Penmanship, spelling, qualifying for business, $15; Writing, $3 monthly. Backward persons privately advanced. Paine's Business College, No. 62 Bowery; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR MISSES AND CHILDREN.—Healthful location, home comforts, and care; instruction in English, music, and needlework. Terms, $50 per quarter, for children under ten. Mrs. H. S. SEYMOUR, New-Canaan, Conn.

FRENCH CONVERSATION AND LITERATURE, by a Parisian gentleman: ten weeks, three lessons weekly, $25; at pupil's, $36; in classes of five, $10; City references. Address FRENCH, Box No. 253 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SELECT HOME BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR Children, where they will receive the best care and instruction. Address Principal, Miss A. E. CONOVER, Old Bridge, N. J.

A GOOD HANDWRITING GUARANTEED in ten private lessons. Apply from 3 to 8 o'clock at No. 56 South Washington square; Broadway cars. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, NO. 108 WEST 59TH st.—Sodrding and Day School; special preparation for college; new and splendid building.

FRENCH LANGUAGE, CONVERSATION, grammar, and literature by Prof. KEDLI JEANRENAUD, No. 278 6th av.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 62D ST., near Central Park.—Select Day and Boarding School for boys. Pupils prepared for colleges and business.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL, NO. 252 Madison av. 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

RAILROADS.

FAST TRAIN TO PHILADELPHIA.

An additional morning express train will, on and after Monday, April 12, be run over the Pennsylvania Railroad from New-York to Philadelphia, leaving this City at 7:25 A. M. and arriving at destination 10:10 A. M., making the run, with no unnecessary stoppages, in two hours and forty-five minutes. This train is designed to accommodate New-York business men, giving them a full day in Philadelphia, whence ample facilities are provided for returning in the evening.

(signed.) FRANK THOMPSON, General Manager.
D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A WIDOW LADY DESIRES TO TAKE charge of a furnished house for parties going out of town or to Europe; will take position where respectability and responsibility is required. Address Mrs. K., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY, FOR THE PAST SIX years a teacher in a public school in Brooklyn, desires to change, and become an inmate of a first-class family in the capacity of governess or companion. Address Miss E. W., Greenpoint, Long Island.

A WELL-EDUCATED AMERICAN YOUNG lady is desirous of finding a position as ladies' companion or as governess; would be willing to assist in the house-work; country preferred. Address by letter Mrs. W. S. HILTON, No. 141 East 44th st.

A WIDOW LADY AND HER SON WANT to take care of a house during the Summer; best of reference. Call or address Mrs. Nore, No. 859 3d av., up stairs.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN TO TRAVEL (for the Summer, or longer, as companion to an elderly lady, or an invalid, or would take the care of little children. Address C. J. M., Box No. 255 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A NEAT YOUNG GIRL; is a good, active and tidy chamber-maid; has references: three years from her last place. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and waiting, as chamber-maid and nurse; willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 68 West 43d st., first floor, on Monday.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT Swedish woman who understands her business in every branch; cooks in best style, makes good bread and biscuits; has good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD, FIRST-CLASS COOK; NEAT, industrious, and a good manager in the kitchen; has good City references, and would go to the country with a good family. Seen at the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway, near 30th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN; IS A GOOD cook, and Protestant man; understands horses, driving, plain gardening, &c.; will be found very willing and trustworthy; will try to please; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; likewise dairy woman; in the City or country; North River preferred; good references. Address Cook, Box No. 256 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, No. 1,257 Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent person as cook; would assist with the washing; best City reference. Apply at No. 159 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A GOOD FAMILY COOK; AN EXCELlent baker; is very clean, and willing to assist in washing; can furnish the best of references. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts.

DRESS-MAKER.—A COMPETENT DRESSmaker wishes a few engagements by the day or week in private families; City or country; reference given. Call or address, No. 117 West 11th st.; ring basement bell.

DRESS-MAKER.—A THOROUGH DRESS-MAKER will go out by the day or week; $1 50 per day; has new Spring styles; dresses made over a specialty. No. 608 3d av., cigar store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A THOROUGH HOUSEworker; Scotch Protestant; can do good plain cooking; is neat, tidy, and a handy girl; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., between 8th and 9th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wishes to do general house-work in a small private family; up-town preferred; four years' City reference from last place. Apply at No. 212 East 28th st., on Monday.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, for general house-work in a small family in the City; City reference. Call at No. 211 Allen st., top floor, over paper store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman in a small family; has a daughter eight years old; City or country. Call for three days at No. 434 2d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

HOUSE-KEEPER FOR HOTEL.—UNDERstands the business in every department; satisfactory references. Address Mrs. Lyn, Up-Town Advertisement Office, No. 1,238 Broadway.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH GIRL, WELL recommended; a good hair-dresser; seamstress; is a first-class lady's maid; neat, pleasant, willing, and quick; City or country; references. Call at Swedish Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS, by the day or month; can do up gentlemen's linen and ladies' suits very well; can work the rosewine and scissors; best of City references. Call or address No. 13 West 44th st.

NURSE.—BY A RELIABLE MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as nurse to an aged couple or invalid; is capable of seeing to domestic duties; is a good seamstress; willing to make herself generally useful; with or without her daughter, fourteen years of age; would travel; no objection to the country; best of reference. Address Nurse, Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, TO TAKE CARE of grown children and chamber-work; two years' reference from last place; very fond of children; speaks English; is neat, clean, and obliging. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A SMART, TIDY GIRL, THIRTEEN years old; can take care of a baby or small children; is a very kind and willing girl. Address Smart, Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISHwoman to take entire charge of a baby, walking children, or as invalid's; is experienced in travel; good reference from last employers. Call on or address M. P., No. 167 East 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY GOOD NURSE; ONE OR TWO engagements; can be well recommended; terms moderate. Call or send by mail to No. 76 West 36th st., corner 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WITH A FRESH breast of milk as wet nurse in a Protestant family. Call or address for three days at the corner of Throop and Stockton sts., Brooklyn; in grocery store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse, to take care of growing children; good City reference. Call at No. 134 East 54th st. on Monday.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, TO TAKE care of children. Call at No. 191 South 5th av.

PARLOR-MAID.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent person in a first-class private family. Address, for one week, Gilbert, Box No. 116 *Times* Office.

SEAMSTRESS.—AN EXCELLENT SEAMSTRESS and dress-maker; is a good fitter; competent to take charge of a lady's wardrobe; no objection to wait on a lady; is willing and obliging; wishes a permanent situation; first-class City references. Address Miss L., Box No. 255, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN DESIRES ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her home; is a good Ruter. Call at No. 307 East 32d st., second floor, back.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL of ten years as assistant waitress in a gentleman's family; has done waiting, and can set table nicely; first-class reference. Call at No. 897 8th av., between 53d and 54th sts.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as first-class waitress; has good City reference. Call at No. 304 West 38th st., room No. 15.

MALES.

ASSISTANT GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, German-American; has a good knowledge of the florist business. Address John Krouse, care James McKoy, florist, Tenafly, N. J.

A YOUNG MARRIED MAN WHO HAS employment wishes to take care of a gentleman's private residence for a year or more. Best City references. Call on or address J. Gamble, 688 Broadway.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; HIGHEST OF testimonials; excellent City reference. Address Z. A., No. 525 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; IS SOBER, steady, and honest; understands his business thoroughly; the care and treatment of horses, and is a careful, steady, City driver; willing and obliging; City or country; the best of City reference. Address L. B., Box No. 233 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT (married man, two years and nine months in this country; thoroughly understands his business; first-class references, both English and American; no objection to the country. Address A. Grant, No. 104 East 40th st., for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, PROTestant; is a good, careful driver; understands his business in all its branches; excellent reference. Address Patrick, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, WHO thoroughly understands his business; has had experience for the last twenty-five years; can give the best City reference. Call or address at private stable, No. 119 East 22d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN WHO THOROUGHLY understands his business in all its branches; careful driver and excellent groom; willing and civil; best City references given. Address L. Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTFUL PROTESTANT (man; one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, and can be highly recommended. Call or address G. S., at J. B. Brewster & Co.'s, No. 141 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SWEDE; THREE YEARS' references; a thorough groom, good driver; single; willing and industrious; will be useful. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., near 4th av., over Russian Baths.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man who is acquainted with his duties perfectly; will be found obliging and willing; can give first-class City reference. Address C. S., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN; is a first-class man; strictly temperate; with the best of reference. Address J. H. Box No 207 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS (coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; the very best City reference. Call or address E. Bolgera, No. 223 East 53d st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED GERMAN, with first-class City references as to capability and sobriety; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address R. G., coachman, No. 208 West 33d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young married Scotchman; no incumbrance; will be found willing and obligiug; best reference; City or country. Address R., No. 40 East 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED YOUNG MAN; first-class coachman; can come well recommended from last employer. Call or address, J. & M., No. 249 Elizabeth st., Room No. 5, Monday.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, who understands his business perfectly, and can be highly recommended. Call or address John Kenny, No. 128 West 31st st.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A young single man who is strictly temperate, and has good reference from last employer. Address J. Y. Smith, Box No. 216 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CITY DRIVER and groom; trustworthy in every respect; best reference as to ability. Address E. S. W., Box No. 274, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A MARried man; no incumbrance; good reference. Apply for T. F., at Odell's, corner 34th st. and 6th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A GERman Protestant; experienced; single; good references. Address F. A., box No. 243 *Times* office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; NO objection to the country; best reference. Call on or address F. F., No. 51 East 33d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT (man, strictly sober; best references. Call or address N. P. H., No. 23 West 44th st.

GROOM-HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MARRIED (couple, no incumbrance, to go together; man as groom and coachman; the wife will do any domestic work; country preferred; good reference can be had. Address J. O. G., No. 125 West 24th st., between 6th and 7th ave.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, and carriages; is a good driver; willing and obliging; good reference. Address T. D., Box No. 277 UP-TOWN TIMES OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GENERALLY USEFUL MAN ABOUT A Gentleman's Place, Hotel, or Farm.—By a reliable and industrious Protestant man; understands horses, driving, plain gardening, &c.; will be found very willing and trustworthy; will try to please; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant man of long experience in the above capacity; understands the care of hot and cold graperies, greenhouses, and all kinds of vegetables, or would superintend a farm; his wife will do chamber-work and waiting, or can take charge of a dairy or poultry yard; twenty years' reference. Address W. J. Box No. 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER.—MARRIED; ONE CHILD; OVER twenty years' experience in fruits, flowers, and vegetables, hot and cold graperies, and conservatories, laying out new places, improving and economical, and the general management of a gentleman's place; three years' reference from last place. Address J. M. W., seed-store, No. 35 Cortlandt st.

GARDENER.—BY A GERMAN, (MARRIED, NO family,) as first-class gardener and florist, to take charge of a gentleman's place; long experience; best recommendation. Call on or address R. C., at seedstore, No. 67 Nassau st., or at Florist's, corner 5th av. and 42d st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED ENGLISHMAN, NO family, who understands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, vegetables, and fruit; can lay out gardens; test testimonials from last

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, APRIL 11, 1875.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence. It is free from all objectionable advertisements and reports, and may be safely admitted to every domestic circle. The disgraceful announcements of quacks and medical pretenders, which pollute so many newspapers of the day, are not admitted into the columns of THE TIMES on any terms.

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THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

A new branch office of THE TIMES *has been established at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets, for the convenience of our up-town patrons, and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M. ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.*

"Captain" PAUL BOYNTON has succeeded in performing a very remarkable feat. He has crossed the English Channel between Dover and Boulogne in sixteen hours. That is certainly a demonstration of the practical utility of his life-saving dress which must be admitted by the most skeptical. The simple india-rubber tunic and "continuation," furnished with five hermetically-sealed tubes for the purposes of inflation, comes to the front in the simplest and most effective life-saving apparatus yet invented. Mr. BOYNTON seems to be well known in the north of France as one of the most daring of the *Franc-Tireurs* who vainly attempted to wear out the German invader by means of a harassing guerrilla warfare. His exploits in that capacity, added to his newfound fame as the "amphibious man," will combine to make him the hero of the hour wherever he appears in France. With the emphatic approval of royalty which he has received, a still more enthusiastic reception awaits him in London. Meanwhile the managers of the "Maritime and Fluvial" Exhibition, which is about to open in Paris, are anxiously awaiting his arrival.

At the risk of being tiresome, we must once more direct attention to the persistent and alarming rate of mortality from diphtheria. A fortnight ago, when the number of deaths from this cause sank to twenty-five, we were sanguine enough to believe that this fatal scourge had, for the present, spent its force. But during the week ending April 3 the number of deaths rose again to forty-one, and during last week the number was the same. This is still considerably within the average of the Winter, but if people could only be got to see it, forty-one deaths a week from diphtheria represents a monstrous waste of life. The twenty-three millions of people in England and Wales do not furnish a weekly average of more than sixty deaths from diphtheria, and yet New-York reached during last Winter the limit of sixty deaths in a week without anybody appearing to be either alarmed or indignant on the subject. Nothing can be more depressing than to note, week after week, the groups of little red dots, always to be found about the same localities, showing the spots where this subtle disease is most fatal. An area of half a mile square in the Tenth and Thirteenth Wards almost invariably accounts for twenty-five per cent. of all the fatal cases of diphtheria for the week. Why cannot the Board of Health take a district like this, and see what a vigorous application of the resources of medical and sanitary science can do toward stamping out the plague?

In another column will be found a reference to the remarkably low bids made by the gas companies for lighting the lamps which come within the jurisdiction of the Department of Parks. The average of these bids is $18 per lamp for the Summer and Fall months, or equivalent to about $24 a month for the year. This represents the average to which the lighting of the street-lamps has been reduced throughout the City after several years of persistent struggle on the part of the Controller. The enormous saving effected in this one item of local expenditure may be appreciated when it is remembered that under Ring rule the average price paid was about $52 per lamp. There are claims still being contested in court made on this exorbitant basis. As there are 17,000 public lamps between the Battery and King's Bridge, it will be seen that, as compared with 1871, the lighting of the streets costs the City about half a million less per annum.

When people are reminded of striking improvements in local administration, like the one above referred to, they naturally inquire why are the taxes not lower? In the first place, because in 1871 we shirked taxation by issuing bonds to pay current expenses; in the next, because we have to pay interest on the sixty millions of new debt left us as a legacy of the last period of the supremacy of Tammany Hall, and, finally, because the present tendency of our City Government is to increase expenditures instead of reducing them. It was lately shown how two or three hundred thousand dollars a year could be saved by reorganizing the District Courts, and it would be easy enough to point out numerous openings for the same kind of retrenchment in the superfluous array of petty officers attached to the courts of record. A quarter of a million a year could easily be saved on salaries in the Department of Public Works, and there are other executive branches of the Government which could be as well conducted at half their present cost. But the majority in the Board of Apportionment, to whom belongs the power of retrenchment, stubbornly refuse to exercise it, and the consequence is that the rate of taxation for the year is fixed at three and three-tenths per cent. We imagine that the Controller does not greatly covet the increased power with which the anti-Tammany coalition in the Legislature proposes to intrust him. But he would certainly supply a new argument in favor of the bill now before the Assembly Committee of the Whole, could he show the way to letting the tax-payers off with a lighter burden next Fall.

THE WAR CLOUD IN EUROPE.

The article which has recently appeared in a ministerial journal at Berlin, has occasioned wide-spread uneasiness. The Berlin *Post* is under the immediate influence of Prince BISMARCK. It is not, therefore, at all likely, especially in a country where the freedom of the press has not yet been thought of, that any outspoken language on the subject of foreign politics or international relations would appear in its columns without the knowledge and sanction of the German Government. Possibly the article may have been written to order, or even prepared in the office of some high official.

Passing events in European politics are not always easy to estimate. The full import of them often does not appear till after the lapse of more or less time. But in the light of the past there is left little chance for mystery about the general aspect of international relations as they appear from the outlook of the German Chancellor. It is well known that the contest with France was no sudden undertaking. It had long been a part of the policy of BISMARCK, who for four years previously had been making every preparation for the event. The Emperor NAPOLEON fell into the trap set for him by his more wily antagonist, and the discredit of having made a formal declaration of war rests, consequently, upon the French. But the war had been determined upon in Germany long before, and it would have taken place, even if the counsels of the Empress EUGENIE had not prevailed. At its termination there was an opportunity for an enduring peace. A temperate use of victory would have carried with it no permanent enmity. France and Germany might have acquired as cordial relations as France and England, or as Austria and Italy, have formed. But the German policy failed here. In annexing French territory, Prince BISMARCK pleaded the necessity of securing Germany, whereas in reality he was bringing about the very danger which he wished to avoid. If he had used his knowledge of the French people and of European history aright, he could not have escaped the conviction that such a peace as that which was forced upon France at Versailles in 1871 could not be permanent.

This conviction is now fully realized, and it is urging the German Government in a course which may prove disastrous to the German nation. The Count VON MOLTKE, some time ago, publicly stated the danger which impends over his country, and the sacrifices that must be made to avert it. Probably no German statesman underrates its magnitude. The feeling that sooner or later a new contest with France is inevitable, not under conditions like those anticipated before, but when the French people will feel that they are fighting for their national existence, is general in both countries. It is looked forward to not as a possibility but as a certainty, and Prince BISMARCK knows that every day's delay adds to the strength of his rival, while it in some measure decreases his own. He would, probably, hail a declaration of war with France at this moment as one of the greatest blessings; and it is more than likely that it has been deferred thus long through the patience and wisdom of the French Government alone. For Prince BISMARCK is using all the means that he employed before to bring it about, and the article in the *Post* can only be regarded as one of them.

Every attempt is made to irritate France, and to provoke it to strike a premature blow. And the same policy seems now to be brought to bear on other powers. The truth is, that from the German point of view, the matter is becoming urgent. The policy that has been exercised toward the Catholic Church has brought about serious complications. The boasted alliance of Germany with Austria and Russia is evidently not so strong as was once supposed in Berlin. The friendly interview between the Austrian Emperor and the King of Italy has alarmed Prince BISMARCK, and he is probably ready to bring things to a crisis through the means of any excuse that may be manufactured, whether in Belgium, Spain, or directly in France. But the consequences of such a policy, if successful, cannot be foreseen. It would result in the great European war which Mr. DISRAELI foreshadowed some months ago. The continuous successes of Germany would not probably be repeated. Assuming that the Germans proved successful, Europe would not stand idly by to see either Belgium or France overrun. It may be questioned indeed whether, at the first outset, Germany might not find a strong alliance arrayed against her. European nations are not tolerant of the overwhelming supremacy of any one of their number. In this respect there has been no change since the days of the first NAPOLEON; and if such a supremacy be attempted, the struggle which would ensue might possibly force Germany back in her political influence to a position hardly, if any, better than that held by Prussia a dozen years ago. At present, perhaps only a vague conception of the magnitude of such a war can be arrived at, but it is sufficient to make all people outside of Germany anxious for the continuance of peace. At the same time, we fear it must be admitted that the hopes for such a consummation must be allowed to rest rather upon the wisdom and forbearance of other nations than upon the pacific intentions of the German Chancellor.

A SCHOOL WITHOUT A PRIEST.

It is a remarkable thing that the United States is the only country advancing in civilization where the great reform of secularizing the schools is likely to be abandoned—that is, if people do not show a little more interest in the subject than they have lately displayed. In all European liberal countries, where there are two or more religious parties, the first effort of the liberal movement is always to make the schools secular. In Italy, many of the Church foundations have already been appropriated to the use of the State, and many of the schools have been or are now made secular. The cry of the Liberal Party in Italy is "free schools, a free Church, a free State." In Germany since the various Provinces and Kingdoms have become united under one imperial head, the great object of the liberal and patriotic party is to remove the schools from the control both of the Protestant and Catholic clergy. In Prussia, the whole school system has been considered part and parcel of the Church. In the Catholic Provinces and the Catholic countries of Germany, the Romanist clergy had undisputed sway over the early training of the children. All this the Liberal party have determined utterly to break up; they will have education entirely secular, and no priestly hand placed by force of law upon the youthful training of German children.

In England, again, owing to the many shades of religious opinion, and the claims of various sects and Churches, the view is becoming more and more general in the Liberal Party that the best course, in forming the new national system of education, will be to make it entirely secular. They would not refuse all aid, in the present condition of affairs, to religious bodies requiring assistance for their schools, for that might do an injustice to vested interests. But in forming new schools they would, as much as possible, throw out the banner of "Education free and secular." The strong tendency of the wisest English mind is toward escaping the whole religious difficulty by separating entirely the school and the Church.

Now, in all these countries there is no objection among the liberal parties to teaching religion as such or to combining instruction in religion with general education. They all believe religion to be one of the moral safeguards of society; some believe it to be much more, but they do not conceive it to be best taught by force of law under a public system of education. They hold that the private family, the individual church, or the Sabbath-school are the places where its sacred truths can be best inculcated. Religion, if taught in public school, becomes mere formalism, or the means of strengthening priestcraft. It soon loses all its best quality.

In this country no American who wishes well for the future of the Republic would desire to put the plastic mind of our youth under the hand of a Catholic priest. We know perfectly well that the experience of all countries shows that such instruction is a means of degrading the intellect, and debasing the manhood of the youthful scholar. It teaches him to bow to principles which are opposed to all the notions of modern progress. It gives him mental habits which unfit him to be a republican or an American citizen. We believe the proposed attempt to put a portion of our public schools under the control of the priests to be full of danger to the liberties of this country, and we earnestly exhort all who have any share in our public education to be exceedingly cautious how they, in the slightest degree, impair the system which has thus far been so successful and so truly impartial.

JOHN CHINAMAN AT LAST.

A Chinese citizen of credit and renown, temporarily residing in Connecticut, contemplates becoming naturalized to the great Republic. He has married a daughter of the Pilgrims, and has assumed other obligations, more or less silken, to the land of the free and the home of the brave. But another Celestial of equal credit, though possibly of less renown, staying in Washington, (for nobody lives there,) rapidly took all the steps necessary to secure American citizenship, and, as is stated in the dispatches, has anticipated his Connecticut compatriot by several days. We may well suppose that even a Chinaman, stolid and unemotional as his race is reputed to be, might be so fired by daily observation of Congressional proceedings that he would desire to emulate the average voter, and even dream of being a possible candidate for Congress. An Oriental, conceited with the twenty centuries of civilization from which the Chinese look down upon our frail efforts in the art of government, might possibly be enamored of the ease with which Mr. JOHN YOUNG BROWN bears the duties of statesmanship, and Mr. "BEN." WILLIS becomes an associate of that body which Gen. BUTLER has aptly described as "a mob of gentlemen." If anything could fire the Chinese heart, it must be the sight of so much cheap wisdom flung about in Congress with that ease with which the hero of popular song is described as performing on the flying trapeze. Whether Connecticut voting or Congressional statesmanship have chiefly moved them, it is certain that two reputable Chinese gentlemen have forsworn the Great Dragon and all his works, and have signified their intention to secure for themselves the ballot, which, under certain circumstances, executes the freeman's will. They are to become eligible to all elective offices under the Constitution of the United States except that of President and Vice President. We behold here what alarmists may justly consider the entering-wedge.

From time to time there have been vague rumors of Chinese becoming naturalized citizens of the Republic. There once ran a wild story that two Celestials had conformed to the Naturalization laws in Louisiana. It is also well known that several men from the Flowery Land had married in California, and that these had invariably chosen foreigners—daughters of descendants of the Kings of Connaught—as wives and partners. But instances of Chinamen becoming citizens are so rare, that we must wonder that public attention has not been more generally directed to these recent cases. In California, we feel sure such an event would be regarded with the deepest concern. The citizens of that unique State are popularly supposed to maintain a watch at the Golden Gate, whose business is to give due warning of the approach of those "hordes" who are to descend upon our western coasts, swarm over the Sierra Nevada, and taking advantage of recent amendments to the Constitution of the United States, seize on the best offices and reduce wages to a merely nominal fee. The average Californian has tried, by all sorts of ways, to prevent the Chinaman from coming into the land. He has put a tax on his living head when he lands, and export dues on his dead bones when he is carried back to the grave of his fathers. He has tried to tax John Chinaman out of existence; he calls, with fine sarcasm, the wonderful language of CONFUCIUS an "obscene quacking;" and he encourages the stoning of Chinamen in the streets as promotive of universal brotherhood and manly sport. But the average Californian has kept his hand off the Naturalization laws. With his passionate devotion to the Union, he has said of naturalization as LINCOLN sarcastically said of slavery, "Go, sacred thing." Therefore, he will hear with alarm of these two latest accessions to our citizenship.

Possibly, it is only sullen indifference to life that has kept the Chinese from seeking better fortunes and more room elsewhere. We know that every Chinaman believes that his bones must be buried where his relatives and friends may come and worship, or else his perturbed spirit will forever wander in the viewless air in a sort of eternal Walpurgis Night. But, suppose that superstition were once removed, and the almond-eyed race were suddenly seized with an uncontrollable desire to emigrate? This strange mania has fallen upon sundry nations before now. The earth has been colonized and recolonized by irruptions from that portion of the globe which we call the store-house of nations. The breaking up of the foundations of the great deep in the Noahic deluge was nothing to the movement which scattered the northern tribes over the South of Europe. No man can tell what secret springs were set in motion to accomplish such mighty results.

Suppose some such commotion were to break out in China? The demagogues and pessimists who talk about the handful of Chinese in America as "hordes" might then comprehend the meaning of that figure. The Chinese in the United States number less than fifty thousand. Our entire population is about forty millions. China could send us a hundred millions and never miss them. Thus, relatively speaking, even a hundred millions or so could not be a horde, but it would be enough to swamp us. And if the emigration fever were to spread at all, China might spare enough people to wipe out every remnant of our proud Caucasian, and set up a Tartar-Manchu Empire on the relics of our poor little Republic. Papal nuncio, legate, ablegate, cardinal, rabbi, and pastor would be swept out like rubbish on the flood-tide of Confucianism. Tammany, Third Term, JOHN MORRISSEY, and the Professor of Journalism would go down with a rush. Even JOHN KELLY and JOHN KELLY'S men could not embrace these immigrants fast enough to secure their votes. The descendants of the Puritans would be obliged to serve in the temples of Joss, and a new race of the Knickerbockers would hew wood and make cigars for the invaders. We have naturalized two Chinamen. Let the anti-coolie party be warned in time. Two or three millions more may drop in upon us any day. And when the Brother of the Sun is in the White House, and Whang-fung runs for Congress in the Essex District of Massachusetts, it will be too late to "go for that heathen Chinee."

CITY AND COUNTRY LIFE.

The Social Science Association of Philadelphia has been discussing the relative morals of city and country life. To the member who introduced the subject we are ready to give all credit for sincerity and good faith. He is a warm advocate of the city, and he has attempted to make his case as strong as he could by quoting an observation which once appeared in these columns. But the logic of the connection is by no means apparent. It is quite true, as we stated on the occasion referred to, that criminal families may be much longer preserved in the country than in the cities, where constant changes are occurring to separate parents and children. But this in no degree proves that there is less relative morality in the country than in the towns.

The question cannot, we believe, be decided by any off-hand discussion in a scientific society, nor summarily in any other way. It is a wide topic in itself, and it opens out sundry other incidental considerations, all of which must be clearly set forth before the main problem can be reached. Statistics are needed. They must be complete as well as accurate, and in all cases the exact circumstances under which they were taken must be understood. All we can do toward a solution of the question without such information is to reason upon probabilities from certain known facts or acknowledged conditions. And even then we have to understand what we mean by morality. Does it mean criminality—that is, a tendency to break the laws; or is it to be limited to its more legitimate meaning? It may be understood to comprise both, but at any rate the definition should have been settled before judgment was asked upon the proposition.

Mr. WILLIAM S. PIERCE, who, in Philadelphia, championed the cause of the city folk, argued with less force than his cause admitted; and it is not a very strong one. In the city, he said, the absorbing interests of business keep the mind so occupied that there is little time in which it can prey upon itself. Yet he insists that amusement as well as employment is essential, and that it is in the city chiefly that amusement can be had. Then he goes on to enumerate amusements according to his own perception. He names dancing, gambling, and the theatres. This is a small list, we admit, but we deal with Mr. PIERCE as we find him. Dancing, he tells us, is quite as much an excess in the country as in the city. Then it is quite as accessible as an amusement in the country as in the city. Or, if he chooses to regard dancing as a means or a road toward immorality, then we join issue with him, since the abuse of dancing is certainly greater in large cities. Gambling, in like manner, is assuredly a more frequent and a more open temptation in the cities. If speculation in gold and stocks be excluded here, many young men have been ruined by it, nevertheless, who might have been reputable members of society to-day if they had lived in the country, out of the reach of the Wall street influence. Gambling does go on, we know, in country taverns, but only to a comparatively small extent, and then only among the habitual frequenters of the bar-room. Such gambling does not compare with the chances that exist in the cities for its indulgence. The theatres are, it is true, a source of amusement, and, if properly conducted, of edification also, in which the country is at a disadvantage. Mr. PIERCE thinks so highly of them that he believes we could better spare a church than a theatre; but we need not stop to discuss that.

The weakness of such reasoning as we have thus noticed must be apparent. It is assumed, in the first instance, that the mind of the country resident is not sufficiently occupied; and then, that amusement, which is essential to his well-being, is not supplied. Both of these assumptions are erroneous. If in country life there is not so much wear and tear, or anxiety, there is ample occupation. So, too, there is quite as much chance for amusement. The only difference is that both the occupation and the amusement are unlike in character and effect to those which are only to be had in the cities. They are less enervating, and therefore more healthful. There are also fewer temptations to immorality in the country than in the towns. There is much more elaborate machinery in the cities for promoting morality, but the reason is that it is just those places where it is most required. There are more want and suffering in the cities; there are, too, more opportunities for engaging in excesses without being detected; all of which are causes or inducements for crime.

Country life, again, is in itself more conducive to morality than a city life can be. It is more invigorating and less suggestive of artificial stimulants of whatever kind they may be. And if ever the statistics which we have asked for should be procured, we believe that they will be in favor of this mode of occupation over any that the cities afford. In addition to assuming too much, Mr. PIERCE has overlooked many points that ought to have received his attention; but it is doubtful whether it would have been possible, with the utmost skill, to have devised a conclusive argument in favor of the side upon which he placed himself.

THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH.

A case has just been decided by the Court of Review at Montreal, which has a special interest, considering the recent bold utterances of Quebec newspapers on the subject of priestly influence. In the Parish of St. Ephrem d'Upton there is a blacksmith named RICHER, who seems to have regarded himself as having been specially set apart by Providence to release French Canadians from the chains with which they have been so firmly bound by the Roman Catholic priests. Having been intended for the Church, he had received the benefit of a college education; but, after eight years of study, he resolved to go to the trade of blacksmith, and use his forge as a sort of school of instruction for young men. He began his work in a very adroit manner. Having first secured a popularity by conversing on topics of the most innocent character, he gradually led his hearers, without seeming to do so purposely, up to questions of faith. When he had succeeded in convincing a considerable number of young men that there was no purgatory, the parish priest became alarmed, and resolved to crush him. On the following Sunday he (Rev. RENAUD BLANCHARD) devoted the greater portion of his sermon to this purpose. He did not allude to the blacksmith by name, but he pointed him out to his congregation as effectively by describing the owner of the forge as "a man wanting in religion, and a bad Catholic." In order to make certain that all his hearers should understand him, he said "that there was a certain shop where controversy was preached; that it was not people who had been in the same class in college for eight years who could argue." It was well understood then that RICHER was the person meant, for he was the only blacksmith in the parish who had had a college education. After having continued in this manner for some minutes, the priest concluded by threatening that those members of his flock who should continue to frequent the forge would be deprived of the benefits of the sacraments.

RICHER was a member of Father BLANCHARD'S congregation. Finding himself thus denounced, he immediately put the case into the hands of a lawyer, and an action for damages was tried and dismissed by the court at St. Hyacinthe. An appeal was taken to the Court of Review, which has now reversed the judgment, assessed damages at one hundred dollars, and ordered that the priest shall pay the costs of both courts. The presiding Judges, with a single exception, held that a priest has no right to use "the spiritual weapons at his command" to deprive any resident of his parish of the means of livelihood. There was no doubt whatever of the fact that Father BLANCHARD had endeavored to drive RICHER out of his way by threats against his customers. The Judge of the inferior court might have thought him justified in so doing, as his object was to protect young men from the sin of having ideas of their own; but the Judges of the Court of Review luckily have a higher regard for the law, and more respect for the rights of the subject.

It was in November, 1870, that the priest denounced RICHER in the manner described, and the case has remained ever since undecided, a fact which goes to show that the law's delays are often as aggravating in Canada as elsewhere. It has not been stated whether RICHER has contrived to keep his forge open and his bellows at work during the four dreary years of uncertainty through which he has passed; but from what is known of the character of the man it is reasonable to suppose that he has done so. From the fearless manner in which his witnesses testified at the trial as to the words used by the priest, we should judge that he has a large following of young men. The defeat of the priest before a court composed for the greater part of French Canadians is well calculated to strengthen the influence of the blacksmith, who, unless we are greatly mistaken, will be heard of to some purpose hereafter. The young French Canadians of a certain class are sadly in need of such men as he to encourage them to revolt against the tyranny of the Roman Catholic Church. Hitherto, whenever a young man felt convinced that there was something to be done in life besides praying and priest-feeding, he was compelled to cross the border. As a consequence, the teachings of the priests rarely met with anything like healthy opposition. The young men who remained under their care had to be satisfied to obey them in all things.

The Commissioner of Agriculture of Quebec, as our readers are aware, has had the courage to connect the priestly system of government with the barren fields, the absence of valuable cattle, and the emigration over the American border. The Quebec *Mercury*, following in his footsteps, went even still further. It charged upon the priests the loss of skilled labor from the factories, and took upon itself to advise them to loosen their hold upon the throats of the people if they did not wish to see an end to all industry, and ultimately a complete depopulation of the Province. The Minister of Agriculture and the *Mercury* will find an able and zealous ally in the learned blacksmith, and between the three it is to be hoped that such a movement may be set on foot as will speedily lessen the power of the priests.

AT HIS OLD TRICKS ONCE MORE.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

"How," exclaimed the *Tribune* lately, "shall we stop the practice of lying?" To which Tom Nast replied in a suggestive cartoon showing the *Tribune* editor engaged in putting up the shutters of the new *Tribune* building. The hint was not taken, however; the shutters were taken down this morning amid a fine blaze of—well, say, misleading statements.

For example, here is one: "During the month of April, up to and including yesterday's paper, we printed and sold *regular daily editions* of the *Tribune* as follows: April 1, 1875, 48,000 *complete copies*," &c. Now, wherefore this curious distinction between "regular daily editions" and "complete copies"? Just this, that a regular daily edition, being a triple sheet on April 1 and following dates, contains a complete copy and a half. The register of a Hoe press would show 48,000 "complete copies" in the *Tribune's* "regular daily edition" of April 1; but then the number of papers actually printed would be only 32,000. There is much virtue in your "complete copies." It is a very convenient phrase for a paper which wants to lie about its circulation.

This is no mere speculation of mine, as I shall show you by another calculation by which the same result is reached from different data. In the first eight days of April the *Tribune* says that its presses turned out daily average of 50,230 "complete copies." Now, I happen to know that during that time the *Tribune* "wetted" 105 reams of paper a day. A ream of paper will turn out 480 single sheets, or what the *Tribune* calls "complete copies." It will turn out only 320 triple sheets, *i. e.*, "regular daily editions" of the *Tribune*. Now multiply 105 by 480 and you have 50,400 single sheets, tallying with almost perfect exactitude to the *Tribune's* register of "complete copies." Multiply 105 by 320 and you have 33,600 triple sheets, being, with the usual deductions for spoiled copies, &c., somewhat more than the actual average daily circulation of the *Tribune* during the first week of April.

You are better able than I am to show the humbug in other parts of the *Tribune's* wonderful burst of confidence. The figures shown by the news companies depend altogether on who packs the papers, and you know how that is yourself. Then the statement about "no copies taken back" is altogether "too thin," as any news-dealer who knows how the thing is done will tell you. On the whole, in the interests of veracity, the *Tribune* had better put up its shutters again. AN OLD PRESSMAN.

BROOKLYN, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

[These are controversies which the *Tribune* has of late years solemnly denounced as at once improper and unprofitable. It is not worth while for us to enter into them, just because the eccentric "Professor of Journalism" has awakened from his long slumbers, and burst into a shriek of ecstacy in a moment of intoxication. This we may say, however, that the circulation of THE TIMES is at least *ten thousand* a day larger than that of the *Tribune*, and, moreover, that it pays its stock-holders honestly, without borrowing or begging money out-of-doors. These are matters, however, which, as the *Tribune* has often explained, are "of no possible interest to the public," and we shall leave the suddenly reanimated acrobat of Cincinnati to beat his big drum unmolested in front of that grotesque mixture of a sugar refinery and a child's church which now does duty as the *Tribune* office. Let us hope that if he really means to re-enter the wicked world and cast off the garments of the cloister, he will studiously refrain from telling untruths and from the attempts to extort public money under false pretenses.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

SERVANTGALISM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times.

Your remarks from time to time on the servant girl question are so true and forcible that they are read and approved by our wives as just what is needed. People living in a quiet, old-fashioned way, in homes for comfort and not for show, feel keenly the gross insults and indignities which they are compelled to submit to by the class of persons known as professed cooks and nurses, who consent to accept situations at wages from $15 per month up to double and three times that sum, with privileges and perquisites beyond numbering.

Your editorial of this morning, Saturday, April 10, has just been perused by wife, and I wish you could have been present and heard the little woman talk; it would have paid you well for the trouble you took to write it. What she said was too good to be lost, and so I send it to you: "Now, that is just as true as the Bible, every word of it, and I wish every woman would read it, and do something to bring these creatures to their senses. Everything is coming down; you are all the time telling me how hard times are, and that you find it so difficult to earn enough money to meet your expenses; I try to be prudent and save as much as I can in every way to help you, but these eye-servants around us seem to me to waste and consume more than our whole family. I do wish the ladies would form a society and protect themselves from their impositions; this would be something like woman's rights; and if we all pulled together it would, sooner or later, be a success, and Bridget would be brought down from her stilts to something like decency in her treatment, and learn that it was I who hired her, instead of her hiring me."

I asked her how she would do it, and she replied thus:

"It can be done easily enough. Just let the ladies of Dr. Hall's, Dr. Taylor's, Dr. Crosby's, Dr. Morgan's, Dr. Tyng's, and the other churches of our City appoint a committee of three ladies from each church to meet within a couple of weeks and consult upon a plan, to be clear and well defined, looking to the remedies needed, and have it presented to the ladies of every church, requesting them to become members, agreeing to carry out faithfully, as the Freemasons do, their agreement, and then Bridget would soon be as meek as Moses, and learn that her day of high-handed misrule was at an end."

The suggestion seems to me so wise that it is sent to you for the consideration of yourself and your lady readers.

AN AFFLICTED HOUSEHOLDER.

THE VOICE OF ENVY.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I noticed your editorial on "spelling," and thoroughly enjoyed it. In to-day's TIMES I notice a communication from George F. Morse, "a relative" of the young lady referred to in your editorial. Do you make any charge for advertising this young lady's good qualities, or is it intended as a mark of esteem for her unrecognized talents on your part? I ask for information only, as I may have a "relative" to advertise at some future day. Yours truly,

OLD READER.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, April 10, 1875.

[No charge for advertising "relatives."]

GOLD CORNERS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Wall street "gold cliques" are injuring the business of the whole country by capriciously putting gold first up and then down, without any other reason than that the "lay" of these gamblers is for a rise or a fall.

That such combinations are wicked there can be no doubt, and it is believed also that they are unlawful, as all combinations are unlawful to forestall markets. But, to put the matter beyond all doubt, let your Legislature pass a law making it a felony, or a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment, for any person or persons to buy or sell gold, unless the gold is in possession of the seller and actually passed by delivery to the purchaser, at each and every sale of gold that shall be made.

In other words, in this matter of gold, you shall not buy or sell what you have not got.

Such a law in New-York would soon bring the gold dollar and greenback dollar to an equality of value. K.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, April 9, 1875.

DEFAULTING RAILROADS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I was as much pleased with the independent spirit of THE TIMES in publishing the communication of "Aristides" in to-day's issue as I was with the article itself. I have observed that the press, as a general thing, is chary of calling our railroad corporations to account for transactions, which, if done by an individual, it would not hesitate to characterize as swindling. I will do THE TIMES the justice, however, to say that it usually criticises freely and unsparingly, however hard its remarks may bear upon some of our great railroad managers.

Aristides is somewhat savage on Tom Scott, and deservedly so. During the last session of Congress he was beseeching Government aid for one of his enterprises, and he is even now seeking favors from the State of New-Jersey, and all this time the market is flooded with his broken promises. The guarantee printed on the bonds of the C., C. and I. C. Railway Company is as follows:

"The within bond is additionally secured by a lease of the road to the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company. All the payments of the interest and principal of the entire series of bonds mentioned herein is guaranteed by the Pittsburg, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway Company and by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company."

These bonds, with the guarantee attached, (which you will observe is complete and unconditional,) were sold in open market and at the Brokers' Board, with the full knowledge and consent of the managers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, if not put upon the market by themselves, and they were bought by many persons as an investment, in full faith in the solvency and ability of this road.

The New-York Central, the New-Jersey Central, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroads are free as yet from the taint of a transaction of this nature, and the disgrace of casting a stigma upon American credit abroad and railroad credit at home must rest with the Pennsylvania Road.

There ought to be some criminal law to reach such cases, but so long as our Legislatures are controlled by these railroad monopolies we cannot hope for aid from that quarter. We can only look to an honest press for warning and advice.

CONNECTICUT.

RHODE ISLAND.

ADDRESS OF HON. ROWLAND HAZARD TO THE VOTERS.

Hon. Rowland Hazard, the independent Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, has published the following address:

To my Fellow-citizens of Rhode Island:

I cannot allow this day to pass without some acknowledgment to you for the manner in which you have supported at the polls my nomination for Governor. Called as I was most unexpectedly to accept that nomination, the spontaneous expression of confidence which is indicated by so large a vote is most gratifying. But while I should be unworthy of the honor done me by this vote were I not proud of the result, I should be still more unworthy if I saw in it only a tribute to myself. If I truly apprehend this movement, it is not simply a personal contest, nor is it to be regarded from a personal standpoint. On the contrary, it is the indignant protest of the community against the use of party machinery for mere personal ends, against the trickery, fraud, and bribery of the professional politicians, and against the prostitution of the honorable offices of the State. This is what the vote of yesterday means, and this is a result which every true man in the community can contemplate with satisfaction. Whether I am elected to the office of Governor or not is a matter of small importance, but it is a matter of the utmost importance that the protest so emphatically made yesterday shall be sustained. Let it be understood that henceforth trickery, corruption, and bribery shall fail to succeed, and the disgrace which has so often made Rhode Islanders hang their heads in shame will be wiped out.

ROWLAND HAZARD.

SOUTH KINGSTOWN, April 8, 1875.

I desire to express my entire and hearty concurrence in the sentiments expressed in the foregoing address by Hon. Rowland Hazard.

DANIEL E. DAY

PROVIDENCE, April 8, 1875.

CARD FROM HON. HENRY LIPPITT.

Hon. Henry Lippitt, of Providence, the regular Republican candidate for Governor of Rhode Island, has issued a card in reply to that of his Independent Republican opponents. He asserts that he has acted throughout the contest as a consistent Republican, a good citizen, and an honest man, and says:

"The allegations of 'bribery, fraud, corruption, and trickery,' so freely indulged in, I repel with the scorn they merit. I have lived in this community longer than either of the gentlemen whose names are attached to this manifesto, and I defy any one to assert, with truth, that I have ever descended to such practices to accomplish my aims; nor has my name been tainted by connection with questionable transactions in or out of our State. I have been put in nomination by the regular Republican Convention for the suffrages of my fellow-citizens. That there has been no election by the people is not surprising when it is remembered that the Prohibition Party is thoroughly organized throughout the State by paid agents, and contains within its ranks nearly or quite one-half the strength of the 'Republican Party,' and could at any time defeat an election at which so large a Democratic vote should be cast as was the case on Wednesday last. The election will now devolve on the Legislature, and if I am so fortunate as to receive a majority of their votes it will be my duty, as it certainly is my determination, to enforce the laws I find on the statute book, whether they are in accordance with my private opinions or not, and shall earnestly devote such ability as I possess to the fostering and development of the moral and material interests of my native State."

BANKRUPT RAILROAD COMPANIES

A melancholy showing of the condition of the bankrupt railroad companies in Illinois is made in the report of the Committee on Railroads, submitted to the Legislature of that State a day or two ago. There are in the hands of Receivers thirteen roads, with a total of 2,287 miles of track, and with an aggregate debt of about $64,500,000, an average of over $28,000 per mile. Included in this debt is the sum of about $1,500,000 of due and unpaid State and local taxes, the best mode of collecting which is the question considered by the committee, who have been advised by the Attorney General that it would not be prudent to precipitate a conflict with the Federal Courts by attempting the seizure and sale for delinquent taxes of the railroads now in the hands of receivers, but that the proper course is to make demand upon the Receivers for payment, and, this failing, to petition the courts in the usual way for an order of levy and sale.

AN EXPEDITION TO THE BLACK HILLS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., April 10.—An expedition to the Black Hills, to consist of 1,000 men, from Kansas City, under Col. Carpenter, the commander of the Jessie Scouts during the war, expects to leave about the 25th inst. They will go to Denver, and thence to Cheyenne, where they will be joined by other parties, swelling the whole number to 1,800 men. They will be fully armed, and able to cope with any body of Indians they may meet.

RECORD OF AMUSEMENTS.

MUSICAL.

MR. THOMAS' CONCERT.

The sixth and last symphony concert of the present season took place at Steinway Hall, last evening. There was an overflowing audience and much enthusiasm. The novel part of the programme consisted of a new piano concerto by Rubinstein. We shall not be quite *au fait* of the possibilities of this work until we hear it performed by the composer. It is an exceedingly trying piece, and, aside from its technical difficulties, it exacts an amount of physical power which does not dwell, to our knowledge, within the frame of any living pianist—Liszt perhaps excepted—save the writer. Miss Madeline Schiller recited the concerto creditably, and was thrice recalled at its close, but she was deficient in the force required to cope with the orchestra, and sometimes her execution was not so clear as we could have wished. The composition is divided into three movements, an allegro vivace, an andante, and an allegro. The second and briefest is the clearest and most melodious of all, and the last allegro is the finest, the piano passages balancing most effectively the orchestral parts, and bearing the stamp of uncommon fire and vigor of thought and rhythm. But the concerto is too important an achievement to be discussed after the two hearings afforded by Mr. Thomas. The effect was decisive, though analysis was impossible. It was preceded by Mozart's "Jupiter" Symphony, to the fugated finale of which the band did full justice and the second half of the evening was occupied by a capital rendering of Beethoven's picturesque Seventh Symphony. Mr. Thomas, though he brought his series of symphony soirées to an end last night, announces, it should be remembered, two additional concerts. These are to take place on Friday evening and on Saturday afternoon next.

GENERAL MENTION.

Wednesday will be the next opera night at the Academy.... Mlle. Aimée reappears at the Lyceum on Wednesday in "La Dame aux Camélias," and that enjoyable piece will thenceforward be acted without interruption.... Mr. Von Bremming will give a concert at Steinway Hall, to-morrow evening.... A benefit concert will be tendered Mr. Charles Fradel, composer and pianist, at Steinway Hall, on April 17.... Mr. Robert Goldbeck announces a concert for April 23, at Steinway Hall.

DRAMATIC.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

The impression of the performance of "Rafael," at Wallack's Theatre last evening, was decidedly disappointing. The new version of "Les Filles de Marbre"—for which, we believe, Mr. Boucicault is responsible—robs the original play, which has immense satirical power to commend it to attention, of much of its dramatic force and of all its wit, and the work itself is so ill-adapted to Mr. Wallack's company, the members of which have not been used to the unhealthy répertoire of which "Rafael" is a fair type, that it is not even fairly acted. But for the rich setting of the piece, we should say that it had been placed upon the stage as a jest, for there is not the slightest chance that it can hold the bills for a fortnight, with either credit or profit to the house. "Rafael" needs no analysis, for it follows step by step, though some verbal changes have been made, "The Marble Heart." It will, therefore, be remembered as the story of a young artist who loves a courtesan, and who finally dies, maddened and broken-hearted, after she has forsaken him. With the exception of Mr. Gilbert, whom Mr. Boucicault, fortunately for that skilled actor and amiable gentleman, seems to have overlooked in the assignment of parts, Mr. Wallack's complete troupe have a share in the representation. Everybody appears to be out of place. Mr. H. J. Montague, an easy and polished interpreter of modern comedy, has not a spark of the fire of *Rafael*, and those passages which were intended to be pathetic were mirth-provoking in an uncommon degree. To Mr. Becket, a capital eccentric comedian, was intrusted the rôle of *Desgenais*, who ought to be the Juvenal of the period, and who now, thanks to Mr. Boucicault's text and to his own unfitness to the character, is neither more nor less than a well-dressed buffoon. Miss Ada Dyas, who may be described as the most lady-like of actresses, has not the faintest conception of the splendid creature who drove *Rafael* to madness and death by her Cleopatra-like wiles; and so we might continue to deal with all the performers concerned in the entertainment. There is, however, no occasion to proceed with an ungracious task. The choice of the drama was a great blunder or a vast joke. A series of beautiful sets, and a rendering indicating long and patient rehearsal, silenced the belief that the recital of "Rafael" was a pleasantry, and the large and brilliant audience gathered to witness its production no doubt decided, after a brief spell of surprise, that to err is human, and to forgive divine.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.

The success which of late has become incorporated with the fortunes of Mr. Daly's Theatre must be gratifying to the lovers of good plays, excellent dramatic companies, and faultless stage representation. By steadfast and persistent endeavor, the manager of this handsome theatre has compelled this success to his side, and his house is now filled nightly with some of the most select audiences the City can boast. The way in which the standard comedies were presented at Mr. Daly's Theatre will be still fresh in the recollection of playgoers, and now we have "The Big Bonanza," a play of slighter texture, but of most abundant fun, produced with the same broad excellence of representation, and with kindred attention to details. This piece has undoubtedly struck a popular chord. Being of the society order, society flocks to the Fifth Avenue Theatre and bestows its willing plaudits on this pleasant photograph of itself. It is a photograph, too, which has no sombre tinges. The atmosphere around this light, clever, volatile play, is all sunshine, and the audiences bask in it at their pleasure. There is a merry peal of laughter in every line, and no gloomy suggestions come within its genial influence. If the proper function of a theatrical entertainment be to amuse and exilarate the spectators, this purpose is well served by "The Big Bonanza." It has no disciplinary side to it and exacts no emotional sympathy, its one great object being pure, unadulterated enjoyment. That is the alpha and the omega of its purpose. This sparkling comedy is, of course, greatly enhanced by a superb stage setting and by the excellent interpretation which it receives at the hands of the Fifth Avenue company. The distribution of characters could hardly be better, the several actors in the play being supplied with rôles which bring out their distinctive peculiarities to a nicety. Half the town has possibly laughed at this merry comedy already, and the other half would do well to take part in the enjoyment.

MR. MORRISSEY'S BENEFIT.

We notice in the future programme of the Fifth Avenue Theatre an event which is of more than usual importance. It is the benefit of Mr. James W. Morrissey, the accommodating and courteous treasurer, which is set down for the afternoon of Wednesday, April 28. Mr. Morrissey's good offices toward the visitors to the theatre would, of course, receive warm acknowledgment irrespective of the entertainment which might be presented, but with the programme in contemplation, its very excellence and variety must, of necessity, fill the house even without regard to a warm personal color which the occasion is sure to take. Mr. Daly has placed two of his chief successes, "The Big Bonanza" and "The School for Scandal," at his Treasurer's disposal, with the full services of his excellent comedy company; and Miss Zelda Seguin, Mlle. Aimée, Miss Lina Mayer, and a number of popular artists are to take part in a miscellaneous entertainment.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

It seems to be a question whether "The Two Orphans" will not occupy the stage for a portion of another season. Theatre-goers do not tire of its unfailing attractions, and now that its "centennial" celebration is long past, and that it is fairly advanced in a second century of days, we find it as potent a spell to bring audiences to the theatre in Union square as when its marvelous strength, its well-knit incidents and clear dramatic coloring were first revealed. It argues uncommon merit in a play that it can hold the stage for such a space without bringing about some feeling of satiety. But "The Two Orphans" is essentially a drama of no ordinary texture and calibre. It has none of those blemishes which people first tolerate good naturedly because the general effect is satisfactory, and of which they then grow weary. It has no weak points, and on its own proper plane can hardly be punctured by adverse criticism. Attenuated interest touches it not, and in its very endurance it seems to gather strength and fresh vitality. The season which closes in June will, beyond doubt, see it still in possession of the stage, and so we have no announcement from the Union Square management of fresh arrangements and forthcoming novelties.

THEATRE COMIQUE.

The excellent variety entertainment which the management of the Theatre Comique offers to its patrons will be supplemented during the week by several new attractions. To-morrow night the famous Majiltons will make their appearance, and Mr. Larry Tooley, Mr. William Barry, and Messrs. Harrigan and Hart will appear for the first time in their new sketches, "April Fool; or, The Christening Party," and "Fifth Avenue Hotel; or, The Night Clerk's Troubles." Mr. G. H. Adams, R. M. Carroll and sons, Miss Nellie St. John, and other artists of repute in their respective lines have their names in the bills.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

Three further Ristori performances are announced at the Lyceum. The great tragedienne will appear to-morrow night as *Elizabeth*, and on Tuesday night will fill her famous rôle of *Lucrezia Borgia*. This will be supplemented by the sleep-walking scene from "Macbeth." Her last appearance in New-York will be at the matinée on Wednesday in the character of *Marie Antoinette*.....The spectacle at the Grand Opera-house continues to attract large audiences. The scenery is its strong feature, but it has also several other elements of attraction. ....At the Bowery, the recent success, "Around the World in Eighty Days," is in its third week, and promises to hold the favor of the Bowery patrons for a much longer period....The management of the Olympic announces seventeen new "stars" this week in addition to the full company which has been performing heretofore.....The "Burlesque Spelling Match," which the San Francisco Minstrels furnish, is the source of unbounded amusement.

DOMESTIC NOTES.

The Kiralfys were last week in Pittsburg.

Mr. Fechter performed last week in Scranton.

Mme. Di Murska sings to-morrow in Nashville.

Lotta was at McVicker's, in Chicago, last week.

Miss Emily Soldene was last week in New-Orleans.

Mr. John E. Owens performs this week in Memphis.

Mrs. D. P. Bowers was at last accounts in Sacramento.

Mme. Januauschek acts this week at Hooley's, in Chicago.

Mr. John L. Toole was last week at Wood's Theatre, in Cincinnati.

Mr. F. S. Chanfrau appeared last week at the Providence Opera-house.

Mr. Lester Wallack was last week at Ford's Opera-house, in Baltimore.

Mr. W. J. Florence was last week at the Cleveland Academy of Music.

Mr. Jefferson appeared last week in Nashville, Bowling Green, and Louisville.

Friday, Miss Adelaide Phillips and her troup sang "The Barber of Seville" in Troy.

Work on a new opera-house, intended to seat 1,000 persons, has been begun in Toledo.

Mr. John T. Raymond was last week at the Walnut Street Theatre, in Philadelphia.

Pike's Opera-house in Cincinnati is to be at once transformed into a business building.

Four Philadelphia typos last week performed "Henry IV." at Wood's Museum, in Philadelphia.

"The Two Orphans" last week drew large audiences to the Philadelphia Chestnut Street Theatre.

Mr. James Ward and Miss Winnetta Montague were at the Front Street Theatre, in Baltimore, last week.

Miss Charlotte Thompson appears this week at the St. Louis Olympic. Miss Maggie Mitchell is to appear at De Bar's.

At last accounts, Miss Katharine Rogers had entered upon a new engagement at the California Theatre, in San Francisco.

On Monday Mlle. Geoffroy and the opera bouffe troupe accompanying her sing in "Giroflé-Girofla" at the Grand Opera-house, in Cincinnati.

Mrs. Ada Gaddis has made a successful début, if we may believe the local newspapers, in a play called "Helene," at the Cincinnati Grand Opera-house.

FOREIGN NOTES.

M. Regnier, the actor, will on the 1st of April, the *Figaro* announces, resign the functions of stage manager at the Théâtre Français, which he has filled since he accepted his retiring pension. He will then definitely cease his connection with the stage.

The new theatre, Place Neuve, Geneva, is rapidly approaching completion, and when finished will be one of the chief ornaments of the city. It will contain 1,310 places of easy size, and, if necessary, will be able to accommodate 1,500 persons.

The *Gazetta di Venezia* states that it is in contemplation to erect a monument to Goldoni at Venice, his native city, the manners and dialect of which he has illustrated in his plays. A committee has been formed and a subscription opened for that purpose.

The managers of Paris theatres must apparently abandon, for the present at least, all hope of obtaining from the Prefecture of the Seine any concession in respect to the heavy percentage which is deducted from their gross receipts for the benefit of the poor. Two applications made by several managers last Summer were not even entertained, and a recent decision shows that the municipality is determined to stretch the prerogatives conferred by the imperial decree of 1859 to the utmost.

A lively vaudeville entitled "Geneviève chez Brébant," by M. Eugène Grange, had been brought out at the Théâtre Dejazet, in Paris, with success. The similitude of the name would at first lead the world to suppose that this new piece is a parody on the famous spectacular opera now being performed at the Gaité; but such is not the case, as it exhibits the tribulations of a wedding party to whom the most extraordinary adventures occur.

The financial position of the various benevolent societies in Paris founded by Baron Taylor may be gathered from the following statement of their respective incomes. The Dramatic Artists possess 84,000 francs a year; the Musicians, 52,165 francs; Painters, Sculptors, Architects, and Engravers, 41,869 francs; Men of Letters, 16,786 francs; Inventors, 9,000 francs; Teachers, 3,805 francs; Dramatic Authors and Composers, 11,150 francs, or a total capital of 5,562,243 francs. Of that amount, has been spent in retiring pensions and relief, a sum of 2,606,090 francs. The richest of all is that of the actors, first named, which possesses 2,607,353 francs; and the poorest the persons connected with education, having only 120,725 francs.

A season of French plays was announced as about to commence at the London Opera Comique, under the management of M. A. Pitron. The répertoire was to be selected from the most popular comedies, vaudevilles, and operettas, and among the artists who were to appear were MM. Roger, Montlouis, Billaut, James, Monti, Schaub, Perrier, Derville, Lecourt, Chantal, Noblet, and Baron; and Mmes. Helene Petit, Laurence Gerard, Irma Baittig, Andree Kelly, Wilhem, Daguy, Desirée, Fabert, Rolla, and Desprez. Arrangements were also pending with Mlle. Blanche Pierson, of the Théâtre du Gymnase, Paris, and Mlle. Croizette, of the Comédie Française, Paris.

The London *Figaro* has the following: "Miss Antoinette Sterling's proceedings at the Crystal Palace were so extraordinary and, except in her own case, so unprecedented, that they demand from the vocalist both explanation and apology. She commenced Blumenthal's song at the second verse and broke down in the middle. She then tried the second verse again, and broke down again; said to the audience, 'I beg your pardon,' and recommenced at the refrain to the first verse. She then sang the second verse a third time, and the second refrain, leaving the first verse unsung. Each time she broke down she smiled and bowed, as though she had done a wonderfully clever thing, and to the bewilderment of the few musicians present was warmly applauded by the audience. As Miss Sterling did a similar thing at the Albert Hall a few weeks ago, it becomes the duty of the critic to inform her that so extraordinary a proceeding, whether due to carelessness or to any other cause, is most disrespectful to an audience."

OBITUARY.

HENRY CLAPP.

No man was better known in the newspaper and artistic world a few years ago than the eccentric and gifted King of the Bohemians—Henry Clapp, Jr. He died yesterday, neither old nor young—about the beginning of a natural decline. Mr. Clapp was born in Massachusetts, and began life as a sailor. Thence he went into mercantile business, thence went on as a temperance advocate and a speaker in favor of the abolition of slavery here and in England. He was for some time in Paris, and became well versed in the French language, which was of use to him on returning to this country, when he was employed by Albert Brisbane to translate the notable socialistic works of Charles Fourier. Beginning as a writer in this labor, he soon found his way into journalism, and about fifteen years ago started the *Saturday Press*, a weekly paper of remarkable brilliancy, that died—as many another journal has done—before it was able to walk alone. His chief assistant on the *Press* was Edward G. P. Wilkins, who wrote over the signature of "Personne" a series of free dramatic and musical criticisms that were much too independent for the *Herald*, for which journal he was then the regular critic. Another of Mr. Clapp's assistants was Fitz James O'Brien, the gifted poet, for the time, of *Harper's Magazine*, full of the enthusiasm of his Irish nature, and as brave and reckless as his people usually are. O'Brien served nobly in the War of the Rebellion, and died without an enemy. When the *Saturday Press* went the way of all journals that are too smart to live, Mr. Clapp, with Mr. Stevens and others, started the best imitation of *Punch* that we have had in this country—*Vanity Fair*. Around this nucleus gathered the circle so widely known as "The Bohemians," of whom Mr. Clapp was the head and exponent. Of course, *Vanity Fair* was all vanity and vexation to its makers, and after a gallant struggle among a people who seemed to have little appreciation and less liking for wit it went under. Before and after this venture Mr. Clapp was a regular writer for the *Leader*—John Cleney's, and after his death Mayor Hall's, paper. He became widely known in this journal as "Figaro," dealing chiefly with dramatic and musical criticisms. His writings were spicy and attractive, but his judgment was indifferent and they all passed like sea-foam—fresh and pleasant for one moment, but gone and forgotten the next. Of late years Mr. Clapp was a casual writer for City journals, but after the failure of *Vanity Fair* he was merely a contributor, and had no regular journalistic standing. He will be longest remembered as the "King of the Bohemians." That somewhat remarkable set of people has passed out of date, and many of them out of existence. In the days of their glory they were much wondered at, admired, and sought after. Mr. Clapp was, with Mr. Wilkins, the organizer, and the intention was to establish here the Bohemianism so charmingly described by the French author, Henry Barger. It was not an association, nor a club; there was no regular organization, for regularity is the very opposite of Bohemianism. The custom was to drop in after theatre hours at Pfaff's lager beer saloon, in Broadway, near Bleecker street, and there, in a large vault under the sidewalk, enjoy the luxuries of pipes, beer, lunch, songs and free conversation, until the late hours of morning. There have been many more respectable, more talented, and better hour-keeping coteries, but we doubt if there was ever another such a true exponent of semi-vagabond literary life. While few of the names are living in general fame, the reader familiar with journalism will recognize many choice spirits as we call the roll—the roll of the dead we may say. Mr. Clapp was, of course, the chief. He was a man of rare conversational powers, always entertaining and often inspired with wit and repartee. There was Fitz James O'Brien—not much of a talker, but an excellent writer. Both are dead. Henry Neill, a gifted Philadelphian, died years ago. George Arnold, a poet of fame, and the "McAronc" of *Vanity Fair*, was another choice spirit. He, too, is gone. The same may be said of the convivial cynic Frank Wood—too bright, if not too beautiful, to last. Readers of THE TIMES will remember our genial dramatic and musical writer, Charles B. Seymour, who was rather among the Bohemians than of them. Ned Wilkins passed away first, if we remember rightly. He was a very quiet Yankee, but a well informed and trusty critic. Edward H. House is now in Japan, an officer in the Educational Department of that Government, we believe. The demure and silent Willie Winter is still a journalist on a New-York daily. Walt Whitman, whose "Leaves of Grass" shocked and attracted critics, or has recently been, an invalid, and save now and then a characteristic screed, he is unheard of. "Doesticks" Thompson is in the land of the living, and bids fair to take the belt of the fat men's club. Frank Ottarson, who stirred up the Bohemians so savagely in the *Round Table*, was an occasional visitor. He has become a Federal office-holder, and only occasionally dabbles in press writing. There were women, also, of the Bohemians—and they, too, are nearly all gone. Ada Clare was everywhere known as the "Queen of Bohemia." After an eventful life, in which she made some fair attempts as an actress, she married a Texan theatrical manager, and died in this City recently from hydrophobia communicated by a pet dog. Jenny Danforth, a wild, impulsive Western woman, is dead if we mistake not. Dora Shaw, whose unsuccessful dramatic career and claim to the authorship of "Beautiful Snow," will be remembered as also among the gathered. Getty Gay, a talented bit of womanhood, died long ago. Mary Fox is not at all dead, but is frequently heard of as "M. H. B." the correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*. We might mention others, but no matter. The carousals at Pfaff's were ended long ago. Death has gathered the greater number of the jovial wits that wasted life under the Broadway sidewalk; and now his resistless sickle has swept in the first and practically the last of the Bohemians.

DAN BRYANT.

Dan Bryant, the popular negro minstrel and manager, died yesterday at his late residence, No. 20 West Sixtieth street, of pneumonia. Daniel W. O'Brien (the minstrel's correct name) was born in the City of Troy, N. Y., May 9, 1833, consequently he had nearly reached his forty-second year when stricken by death. When twelve years of age Dan made his first appearance on the stage at the Vauxhall Garden, in this City, at that time a popular place of amusement. The occasion was the benefit of his brother Jerry, five years his senior. He appeared as a dancer, and was so successful that, under the tuition of his brother, he became a clever delineator of negro character. In 1849 he attached himself to a minstrel troupe called the "Sable Harmonists," and traveled through the Southern and Western States, returning to New-York in 1850, when he was engaged by Charley White, the then successful manager of the Melodeon Minstrel Hall, in the Bowery, below Canal street. In February, 1857, Jerry and Neil Bryant (the latter a good flutina player) returned to this City after an extended tour in California and Australia, and in conjunction with Dan, organized a troupe of their own, establishing themselves at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, as Bryants' Minstrels. The first performance given here was on the 23d of February, 1857, and so successful were the brothers that people were turned from the doors night after night unable to gain admission into the little hall. For several years the Bryant Brothers reaped a golden harvest. Jerry and Dan were the "end men," and Neil "middle man" or interlocutor. In the Spring of 1861 Jerry died, but the popularity of Dan and his company was such as still to draw crowded houses every night. During this period several excellent artists were attached to the troupe—J. R. Thomas, the popular baritone and song writer, who sang his pretty ballads under the name of Percival, and S. C. Campbell, a popular favorite. In 1864 Dan Bryant's lease of Mechanic's Hall expired, and as the building was to be altered for business purposes, he disbanded his troupe. In 1868-9 he occupied the little theatre in Tammany Hall, and subsequently established his troupe in the present Opera-house on Twenty-third street. Not only as a minstrel performer, however, did Dan Bryant gain popularity, he having also appeared with much success in Irish characters. He made his first appearance on the legitimate stage at the Winter Garden on July 2, 1863, in "Handy Andy," for the benefit of W. R. Floyd, and shortly after played several star engagements, in which he appeared as the *Irish Emigrant*, *Miles na Coppaleen*, and kindred characters, with so much ability as to win flattering commendations. He did not feel "at home," however, in white face, and in 1868 returned to the minstrel boards. Mr. Bryant was possessed of a rich vein of humor, and his eccentricities made him the favorite of that portion of the public which delights in the exaggerated comicalities of the minstrel stage. Mr. Bryant leaves a wife and several children.

LIEUT. COMMANDER RICHARD S. CHEW.

Lieut. Commander Richard S. Chew, United States Army, (retired,) died at Washington, on Friday night, the 9th inst. He was a native of the District of Columbia, and joined the naval service in the year 1859. He was attached to the steam-frigate Roanoke, North Atlantic Squadron, in 1861, and served in the steam-frigate Minnesota, in 1862-3, and he took part in the engagement with the rebel ram Merrimack, on March 8 and 9, 1862, in which he was slightly wounded. He was commissioned as Second Lieutenant on the 22nd of February, 1864, and attached on special service to the steam frigate Niagara. He was with the West Gulf blockading squadron in 1864-5, and participated in the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864. He was next attached to the steam-sloop Shenandoah, of the Asiatic squadron, from 1865 to 1869, and received his commission as Lieutenant Commander on the 25th July, 1866. Subsequent to 1869 he was appointed to a position in the Washington Navy-yard.

CAPT. JOHN J. WILLIAMSON.

Capt. John J. Williamson, of the Thirty-first Precinct Police, died at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, at his residence, No. 627 Greenwich street, from exhaustion, superinduced by a severe attack of pneumonia. The deceased Captain had been in failing health for some time past, but continued to perform the active duties of his position until about a week since, his last official act being the payment of the force of his precinct on the 2d inst. When finally compelled to relinquish active duty and seek what proved to be his deathbed, he failed rapidly, and fell asleep in death surrounded by the members of his family and several of his associates in the Police Department. Capt. Williamson was one of the oldest Police Captains on the force, both in point of age and length of service. He was born in Charleston, S. C., on July 9, 1800, and consequently was in his seventy-fifth year. When about ten years of age he left his native city and came north, taking up his residence with some relatives in Durham, Conn. He there learned the trade of shoemaking, but becoming disgusted with this occupation came to New-York when quite a young man, and followed the calling of shipsmith. On June 16, 1857, one month after the organization of the Metropolitan Police Department, he was appointed a patrolman, and passed with unusual rapidity through the lower grades of the service. In 1858 he was appointed Captain, and assigned to the command of the Fourteenth Precinct. He remained in command of this station until Nov. 21, 1866, when he was transferred to the Sixteenth Precinct. Thence he was transferred to the Fifth Precinct, and on May 19, 1871, was placed in command of the Broadway Squad. He remained in this command until Dec. 30, 1871, when he was again transferred to the Sixteenth Precinct. Thence, on March 2, 1872, he was sent to command the Third Precinct, where he remained until the general transfer of Captains on the 11th of November last, when he was placed in command of the Thirty-first Precinct, which command he retained at the time of his death. The deceased was very popular with his associates and subordinates, and always retained the respect and confidence of his superiors in the department. He leaves a widow and four grown-up children—three sons and one daughter—to mourn the loss of a thoughtful husband and kind parent. The deceased was a member in good standing of the Police Mutual Aid Association and the Police Mutual Benefit Society. The arrangements for the funeral have not yet been perfected. A meeting of the Superintendent, Inspectors, and Police Captains will be held on Monday, to take such action as may be necessary to express their regret at the death of a much loved associate long identified with the force.

CRIME IN THE SOUTH-WEST.

A BAND OF ROBBERS BROKEN UP, AND THREE OF THEM KILLED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 10.—For some time past numerous robberies have been committed in the neighborhood of Chicot, Ark., and the citizens, believing they were perpetrated by a regularly organized band, have quietly been on the alert for them. On Thursday night last five men were discovered in the commission warehouse of A. G. Martin, located on the river bank. The alarm was given, and the citizens soon surrounded the building. The robbers opened fire on them, which was returned, and two of the robbers were killed. Another jumped out of the window into the river and was drowned. The remaining two were captured. Next day numerous persons, suspected of being in league with the band, were found to have disappeared, having fled from fear of the prisoners implicating them.

THE LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB.

OPENING OF THE SPRING MEETING—THREE RACES RUN—A DEAD HEAT ON THE HURDLE RACE—FANNIE T. AND BONAVENTURE WIN THE OTHERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 10.—The Spring meeting of the Louisiana Jockey Club was successfully inaugurated to-day. The weather was fine the attendance large, the track in good condition, and the racing spirited.

FIRST RACE.—Hurdle race, two miles, over eight hurdles; Club Purse, $500; first horse, $350; second, $100; third, $50. Seven horses started, and all came to the string at the finish except Biloxi, who let down completely at the seventh hurdle. At the start Capt. Hutchinson took the lead, closely followed by Limestone and Biloxi, with the others well bunched five lengths behind. At the end of the first mile the horses were well together, but gradually strung out to the finish. On the home-stretch Capt. Hutchinson was ahead, leading Limestone by one length; but the latter gradually gaining to the finish made a dead heat. Little Flirt came in third, beating Biloxi, Shillelah, Capt. Jack, and Bold Briton. Time, 5:53. The first money was divided between Limestone and Capt. Hutchinson. Limestone was the favorite in the pools, selling on the track at about the same as last night.

SECOND RACE.—The Pickwick Stake, for three-year olds; $25 entrance, play or pay, with $1,000 added; second horse to receive $200 and the third horse $100; mile heats. There were thirteen nominations. Four horses started.

Nannie F.	1	2	1
Mignon	2	1	2
Mainsail	3	3 r. o.	
Leap Year	4	4 r. o.	

Time—1:51; 1:48½; 1:53½.

In the first heat Nannie F. took the lead, and won easily by a length. The second heat was won by Mignon by half a head, and the third by Nannie F. by half a length. At the start the betting was two to one on Nannie F. against the field, and three to one at the end of the first heat. At the end of the second heat the betting was nearly even on Nannie F. against Mignon, with the former somewhat the favorite.

THIRD RACE—Two miles, for all ages; Club Purse, $500; first horse, $400; second horse, $75; third horse, $25. The race was won by Bonaventure, beating Galway, Granger, Colonel Nelligan, Falmouth, and Stampede. Bonaventure took the lead at the start, and maintained it throughout the race, winning by half a length. The betting was 25 to 10 on Bonaventure against the field.

The time of the last race was 3:41. The second day's races will come off on Tuesday next, and continue daily in regular order, as if no postponement had occurred, ending with Saturday and Sunday.

MEXICAN RAIDERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., April 10.—John Valt, Deputy Collector of Customs at Roma, Texas, reports officially to Col. Haynes, Collector at Brownsville, that on the night of the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock, Roma was surrounded by a party of Mexican robbers, numbering between thirty and fifty men, on their return from the interior of Texas. Their intention was to rob the Custom-house, as was learned from their statements to prisoners they had taken en route. Capt. Pryer's company of troops were at Roma, ready to receive them. As soon as the ruffians knew this they crossed the river—the majority at Sanze's Ranch, one mile below; the balance at Los Arrieros, above.

Rio Grande City is fifteen miles below Roma, and half a mile lower is Ringgold Barracks, the headquarters of the Ninth Cavalry.

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 10.—The following are the latest quotations of Mining stocks: Ophir, 96½; Mexican, 27; Gould & Curry, 183; Best & Belcher, 52⅝; Savage, 130; Chollar Potose, 66; Hale & Norcross, 44½; Crown Point, 39½; Yellow Jacket, 86; Imperial, 81½; Empire, 63; Keutuck, 16¾; Alpha, 23; Belcher, 37½; Confidence, 22½; Sierra Nevada, 12; Consolidated Virginia, 448; California, 62⅞; Bullion, 50½; Exchequer, 300; Overman, 63; Union 8¼; Raymond & Ely, 49½.

THE MULE SPINNERS STRIKE.

LOWELL, Mass., April 10.—The mill corporations scout the idea of treating with a committee of mule spinners on the question of wages. They express a willingness to talk with their own employes on the subject at any time, but not with deputations of secret societies. They are firm in their position, and claim that they can run from a third to one-half of their machinery after the general strike, which is to begin on Tuesday, with ring spinners. They hold that they would prefer to shut down for three months rather than accede to the demands of the operatives, and that the rise in goods would more than compensate for the loss.

THE WALKING MATCH.

The great walking match of 100 miles between Daniel O'Leary, of Chicago, and John De Witt, of Auburn, terminated at the Rink last night in a signal victory for the former, De Witt giving out after having finished his 59th mile. O'Leary continued walking until he had finished the 100th mile, which was done at 9:30 P. M. He walked the last mile in the very fast time of 9 minutes and 18 seconds, and the whole distance in 23 hours, 53 minutes and [illegible].

Mr. John Manning's success as an advertising agent has been fairly won. His plan of operation is based upon the true principles, that advertising will pay first-class houses better than others, and that the best way to advertise is to have the announcements properly prepared, set up in an attractive style, put into a first-class place in the very best newspapers. He never attempts to work *cheap*. He gives good work for a good price, and this is the sufficient reason why his services are so uniformly satisfactory to his patrons. As a *writer* of advertisements Mr. Manning has no equal.—*George P. Rowell & Co., Advertiser's Gazette.*

THE LATE JOHN MITCHEL.

A special meeting of the Irish Nationals was held last evening in the parlors of the Northern Hotel, foot of Cortlandt street, President John O'Connor presiding. A committee of arrangements was appointed to superintend the grand memorial meeting to be held at Barnum's Hippodrome next Sunday, April 18, in memory of the late John Mitchel. Several minor committees were delegated to wait upon the Police Commissioners and other civic authorities in relation to the celebration. There will be no parade whatever.

A LUXURIOUS NECESSITY.

If you want to shake off dullness, avoid Spring sickness, and secure a new season of vigorous life and health, take Russian Baths. The luxurious necessity can be had nowhere else in such perfection as at No. 7 West Twenty-fourth street, opposite Fifth Avenue Hotel.—*Commercial.*

The nobbiest collar you can wear is the Warwick. It is the stylish width this season. Ask for it at the furnishing stores.—*Exchange.*

TO LEAD ALL COMPETITORS is the aim of the proprietors of the WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. It is founded on the very best principles known to the sewing machine science, and improvements, in advance of all other sewing machines, are being adopted constantly. The Wilson is rapidly gaining the preference of all parties that are acquainted with sewing machines, and it has already taken the front rank among the first-class machines of this country; and its price, owing to its being manufactured where labor and material is much cheaper than in Eastern cities, is $15 less than all other first-class machines. It is sold on easy monthly payments at Nos. 827 and 829 Broadway, New-York; No. 113 4th st., Brooklyn; No. 4 Newark av., Jersey City; No. 764 8th av., and at Macy's, New-York. This company want a few more good agents.—*Advertisement.*

DR. S. S. FITCH may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at No. 714 Broadway, New-York, on consumption, Asthma, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Liver, Bowel, Kidney, Skin Diseases, and Rheumatism. Consultation free. March 17, 1875.—*Advertisement.*

HEALTH LIFT, No. 180 5th av., between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets; elegant rooms; best of care. Refer to Cyrus W. Field.—*Advertisement.*

DR. HASBROUCK, (formerly operator at Colton's,) has removed his office for the painless extraction of teeth with nitrous oxide gas to No. 1,134 Broadway, corner 26th st.—*Advertisement.*

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th st., open day and evening. Turkish bath, boxing, fencing, training, &c. Send for circular.—*Advertisement.*

DON'T BUY AN "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $4, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

That Living Gasometer,

The stomach, generates acetous and carbonic acid gas. Both are destructive to the teeth. SOZODONT counteracts their corrosive operation, and neutralizes all impurities that tend to injure the teeth or defile the breath.

St. Galmier, a natural and unrivaled Mineral Water for table use. Hygienic, aperient and digestive.
VICHY ST. YORRE, "genuine," the least changed by transportation of any of the Vichy waters. Under the control of the French Government. F. DUFOURC, sole Agent for the United States, No. 30 East 10th st.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, Ask your druggist for Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. It is reliable. For pimples on the face, blackheads or flesh worms, use PERRY'S IMPROVED COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY, the Great Skin Medicine, or consult Dr. B. O. PERRY, No. 49 Bond st., New-York.

Dr. Hall's Bronchialine, the new remedy for coughs, colds, and bronchitis, will positively give almost instant relief, even when all other remedies have failed. Fifty cents only, at druggists'. Office, No. 59 Cedar st.

Dying and Cleaning.—The Empire Dying and Cleaning Co. call for and deliver goods. Work unsurpassed by none. Offices: No. 936 Broadway, near 22d st.; No. 196 6th av., near 14th st.; No. 276 8th av., near 24th st.

Lord & Taylor's $5 Walking Boot for Ladies is a marvel of cheapness and durability, and their $4 BOOT is absolutely unequaled.

Spring Styles Gentlemen's Dress Hats ready.—BURKE, Manufacturer, No. 214 Broadway, Park Bank Building.

Dyspeptics are Always "Out of Sorts." The PERUVIAN SYRUP has cured cases of twenty-seven years' standing.

Everdell's Principal Office, No. 302 Broadway.—Elegant Wedding and Ball Orders of Dancing, Foreign Note Paper.

Pains vanish, and health returns at the benevolent touch of ELECTRICITY, at No. 7 West 14th st.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets, The best dentrifice for travelers.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104½ Fulton st. Established 1815. PRINTERS. No branch offices.

Lundborg's Perfumes Are like natural flowers and bouquets.

MARRIED.

CORNWELL—GLACKMEYER.—At Trinity Church, New-York, on Thursday, April 8, by Rev. Charles W. Homer, JOHN S. CORNWELL, of New-York, to LOTTIE H., daughter of George Glackmeyer, of Brooklyn.

MORE—HERVEY.—On April 8, by Rev. Mr. Johnston, of Hoboken, JAMES MORE, of New-York City, to ELIZABETH HERVEY, late of Helensburg, Scotland.

DIED.

DURING.—On Thursday, April 8, HARRY J. G., only son of Charles A. A. and Jane Düring, aged 15 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 123 West 41st st., on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock.

FLAGG.—April 8, PIERRE MARIA, widow of the late Azariah C. Flagg, aged 77 years and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 469 West 23d st.

HALSEY.—On Saturday, 10th inst., CORNELIA CLARK, infant daughter of Joseph Bayley and Jennie M. B. Halsey, aged 13 months and 4 days.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

QUESADA.—On Saturday evening, the 10th of April, 1875, CARIDAD DE LOS REYES QUESADA, single, in her 23d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of the deceased, No. 218 East 45th st., on Monday, the 12th of April, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M.

ROGERS.—On Thursday, April 8, of remittent fever, Dr. J. D. ROGERS, aged 33 years, 4 months, and 8 days.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, No. 225 East 48th st., on Sunday, at 4 P. M. Remains will be placed in vault at Woodlawn Monday morning.

☞ St. Paul and Minneapolis papers please copy.

THORNE.—At Brooklyn, on Thursday, the 8th inst., Mrs. CATHARINE THORNE, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her son-in-law, John R. Lockwood and Cornelius Perry, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at her late residence, No. 251 Clinton st., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

VOORHEES.—Suddenly, at New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, April

DRY GOODS.

BLOOMS'

338 BOWERY, 340

Between Bond and Great Jones sts., ONLY ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WILL OPEN MONDAY, 12TH INST. LATEST NOVELTIES IN

MILLINERY AND

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

LADIES' CHILDREN'S, AND INFANTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

All the popular shapes in FRENCH CHIP, DUNSTABLE, FLORENCE AND LEGHORN

HATS & BONNETS,

with a very choice assortment of rare FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND ORNAMENTS.

DAMASSEE, CREPE DE CHINE, WINDSOR, AND GROS GRAIN

HAT-SCARFS AND SASHES

in very great variety, and at exceedingly attractive prices.

RICH PASSEMENTERIE DRESS TRIMMINGS,

with and without jets. Fringes in endless variety, all grades and prices.

BLACK DRESS SILKS.

SUPERIOR BLACK GROS GRAIN, $1 25, $1 35, $1 45, $1 50, up to $7 per yard.

All fashionable shades of

TRIMMING SILKS

MOST REASONABLE.

PARASOLS AND

SUN UMBRELLAS.

Our unusually large assortment contains all leading styles and sizes at prices lower than ever offered before.

KID GLOVES.

Our NILLSON GLOVE, two-button, 95c.

Our real Seamless Glove has no rival, quality superb, prices most reasonable.

FANS AND FRENCH JEWELRY in new designs.

LACES.

Connoisseurs pronounce this department the most complete in the City. Patterns and styles will be found on examination most unique and 25 PER CENT. LOWER than popular prices. Samples for comparison freely given.

Unprecedented bargains in ANTIQUE FILLET, GUIPURE LACES, SQUARES, TIDIES, BED-SPREADS, &c., &c.

OUR

Corset and Ladies' Furnishing Departments

are daily replenished with everything that is new and desirable in this line.

LADIES' WRAPPERS AND HOUSE ROBES,

most beautifully embroidered and braided.

CORSETS MADE TO ORDER

at short notices, with the greatest care, and calculated to suit the most fastidious.

INFANTS' WARDROBES OF MOST ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING TO SUIT ALL AGES.

BLOOMS',

338 BOWERY, 340

BETWEEN BOND AND GREAT JONES STS., ONLY ONE BLOCK EAST OF BROADWAY.

MACY'S.

In Departments TWELVE and THIRTEEN we display a general Book and Stationery stock, containing a choice selection of Books from the best publishers and most popular authors; also, artists' materials and wax materials. The popular Medallion Paintings and Velvet Frames.

OUR STOCK of TOYS and DOLLS was never, at this season of the year, so complete.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH ST. and 6TH AV.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

EARTH.....SATURDAY, April 17, at 3 P. M.
REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, April 24, at 8 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, May 8, at 7:30 A. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, May 15, at 1:30 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, May 22, at 3 P. M.
BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, May 29, at noon.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, June 5, at 3 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80 and $100, gold; return tickets $175, gold; steerage at low rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST,

SAILING EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.

from Pier No. 29 North River.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. NICKERSON, Wednesday, April 14
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, April 17

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information, can be obtained at the office of BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD. WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, April 14, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, April 17, from Pier No. 48 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

ASHLAND, Capt. WHITEHURST, WEDNESDAY, April 21, from Pier No. 12, North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, April 24, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling Green.

Insurance by this line ONE HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodation for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent, Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLUMBIA.

First-class, full-powered iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

NASSAU, KINGSTON, and COLUMBIA.

ATLAS.....April 17.
CLARIBEL.....May 6.

HAYTI, VENEZUELA and CURACOA.

ALPS.....April 9.
ETNA.....April 26.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships at MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship MERRIMACK, Capt. WM. WIER, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on FRIDAY, April 23, at 3 o'clock P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210 and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three-quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Direct communication to St. Croix, via St. Thomas.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling Green.

DRY GOODS.

STERN BROS

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.,

DESIRE TO CALL THE PARTICULAR ATTENTION OF LADIES ABOUT REPLENISHING THEIR WARDROBES FOR THE SPRING AND SUMMER TO THE

EXTRAORDINARY INDUCEMENTS

THEY ARE OFFERING IN THEIR

LADIES' AND CHILD'S

FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS,

ON THE SECOND FLOOR OF

367 Sixth Avenue, 367

WHICH HAS BEEN GREATLY ENLARGED AND IMPROVED TO MEET THEIR CONSTANTLY INCREASING TRADE.

THE GREAT FACILITIES THEY POSSESS IN MANUFACTURING, COUPLED WITH THEIR PAST EXPERIENCE, ENABLES THEM TO OFFER MAGNIFICENT LINES OF GARMENTS, WHICH, FOR MATERIALS, SEWING, AND GENERAL EXCELLENCE OF FINISH, WILL BE FOUND GREATLY SUPERIOR TO ANY HERETOFORE OFFERED.

AT

ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

A LARGE LINE OF ENTIRELY NEW STYLES,

NIGHT ROBES, DRESSING SACQUES, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, CORSET COVERS, EMBROIDERED

TRAIN WALKING AND UNDERSKIRTS, WITH SOME SPECIAL BARGAINS IN MUSLIN WALKING SKIRTS, at 59c., 81c., 98c., and $1 08.

IMPORTED UNDERWEAR, an extremely fine stock, Our own direct importations.

VERY CHEAP.

We direct special attention to our immense assortment of

CHILDREN'S PIQUE AND LINEN WEAR, In all styles and sizes, Without exception the largest stock in the City, at

DECIDED BARGAINS

An inspection of the above lines of goods will repay ladies, as they can then see the quality of goods offered and the low prices.

WE HAVE NOW IN STOCK

An entirely new and large assortment of

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,

To which we call the particular attention of CUSTOMERS,

HOTELS, AND BOARDING-HOUSES,

AS WE ARE OFFERING THESE GOODS AT SUCH LOW PRICES AS CANNOT FAIL TO ATTRACT THOSE ECONOMICALLY INCLINED.

A complete line of

LINEN SHEETINGS AND PILLOW LINENS, BLEACHED AND UNBLEACHED COTTON SHEETINGS.

42-INCH, 5-4 AND 6-4 PILLOW MUSLINS.

LINEN TABLE DAMASKS, TURKEY-RED TABLE DAMASK, SHIRTING AND BIRD'S-EYE LINEN,

5-4, 10-4, 12-4 TABLE-CLOTHS, NAPKINS AND DOYLIES, DAMASK, HUCK AND BROWN TOWELS.

TURKISH, BATH, AND GLASS TOWELS, HUCK TOWELINGS AND CRASH, WITH A LARGE STOCK OF

MARSEILLES QUILTS, LACE, STRIPED AND PLAIN PIQUES, WHITE MARSEILLES, and all the standard makes of

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.

STERN BROTHERS,

SIXTH AVENUE AND TWENTY-THIRD ST.

MACY'S.

In Departments NINE, TEN, and ELEVEN we display General House-furnishing Stock, including Ornaments, Bronzes, Clocks, Lamps, and Brackets, Statuettes, Groups, Busts, and other Show Pieces.

Chairs, Ladders, Tables, and wooden Furniture generally.

Kitchen Furniture a specialty. Pressed and Blocked Tin Goods, Iron Goods, Wooden Wedding Goods, Willow Baskets, and other Willow-ware, Knives, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Agents for KENT'S CELEBRATED KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE.

Agents for FLEETWOOD'S SCROLL-SAWS.

Agents for WILSON'S SEWING-MACHINE.

Also, Canned Meats, Fruits, Oysters, Pickles, Preserves, Fine Boxed Crackers, and Fine and Fancy Groceries generally.

A TOILET ARTICLES and JEWELRY STOCK unsurpassed. We have received by the steamer China, and expect to open this week, a full line of Lubin's Goods, now so scarce.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH ST. and 6TH AV.

SHIPPING.

PORT ROYAL AND FERNANDINA STEAMSHIP LINE.

Only through line to Florida without change.

The steam-ship LEO, Daniels, master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will be dispatched for Fernandina, via Port Royal, on THURSDAY, April 15, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 3 North River.

Rates of passage.

New-York to Fernandina, first class.....$26 00
New-York to Jacksonville, first class.....22 50
New-York to Augusta, first class.....20 00

These rates include state-rooms and meals on the steamer.

Through tickets to all points in Florida.

The steam-ship NORTH POINT will follow on the 22d of April.

For freight or passage apply to HERM. OELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA, AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE. Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday April 22
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, April 29

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, CALLING AT HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHE, TUSPAN, AND TAMPICO.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, April 20
CITY OF HAVANA.....Tuesday, May 11

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans April 24 and May 15 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY, Capt. CURTIS, Thursday, April 15.
COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Tuesday, April 27.

For freight or passage (having unsurpassed accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

McKELLAR, LELING & Co., Agents in HAVANA.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane st., corner Broadway.

STEAM-BOATS.

NAVIGATION OPEN.—OPPOSITION MERchants' Line steamer J. B. Schuyler, from Pier No. 35 Franklin st., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 6 P. M. Fare, 75 cents, deck; cabin, $1 25; Catskill, $1. Freight at reduced rates. J. W. HANCOX.

STEAM TUG D. S. STETSON FOR SALE.—In good working order; cylinder eighteen inches square; boiler one year old; burns pea coal. Can be seen at foot of East Jersey st., Elizabethport. Apply to WILLIAM BURNS, No. 309 Bond st., Elizabeth, N. J.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE AT AUCTION OF

China decorated dinner sets, tête sets, and dessert sets, Paris bronzes and clocks, Parian marble statues, Bohemian vases, cologne sets, and flower-stands, crystal engraved table glassware, &c., &c., to be sold at NO. 60 LIBERTY ST., ON WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, and FRIDAY, April 14, 15, and 16, at 11 o'clock each day.

Goods on exhibition on TUESDAY, April 13. Every article guaranteed perfect.

J. P. TRAVER, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—On MONDAY and THURSDAY, April 12 and 15, at 10:30 o'clock each day, at No. 386 3d av., viz: Panier suits in brocatel, reps, and hair cloth, elegant pier and other mirrors, centre, kitchen, and other tables; marble-top, walnut, painted, and enameled chamber suits, dressing bureaus and washstands, Sofas, lounges, wardrobes, mattresses, bed-springs oil-cloth, carpets, &c. M. R. CUNNINGHAM, Assignee. Catalogues now ready.

EXCURSIONS.

STEAM-BOATS AND BARGES FOR EXCURsions to Raritan Beach, Sea View, Ioan Island, and Willow Haven Grove. MARTIN & KASKELL, 111 South st

DRY GOODS.

PAY A VISIT

OF

EXAMINATION

TO

EHRICHS'

HATS.

REAL CHIP HATS, in all colors, and in all the leading shapes, $1.

Best quality imported FRENCH CHIP HATS, all colors and shapes, at $1 98.

Fine MIGAN HATS, in all colors, and most desirable shapes, including the DERBY, SOLDENE, ALLAINE, VICTORIA, LOTTIE, GENTEEL, IMPERIAL, &c., at $1, $1 25, and $1 50.

Extraordinary assortment of Canton Braid Hats, Boys' Hats, Shade Hats, &c.

TRIMMED HATS.

OUR LARGE MILLINERY PARLORS, ON THE SECOND FLOOR, CONTAIN AN IMMENSE SELECTION OF BONNETS AND ROUND HATS, MADE OF THE FINEST MATERIALS, TRIMMED IN THE MOST EXQUISITE TASTE, AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE BROADWAY PRICE. A VISIT TO THIS DEPARTMENT WILL YIELD BOTH PLEASURE AND PROFIT.

LADIES' SUITS.

IN THIS DEPARTMENT WE BELIEVE OURSELVES SECOND TO NONE IN THE CITY. OUR SUITS HAVE NOT THAT STRIVING AFTER EFFECT AND SHOW. NEITHER ARE THEY SEWED WITH THE CARELESSNESS WHICH HAS BECOME CHARACTERISTIC OF READY-MADE SUITS. EVERY GARMENT IS TRIMMED GENTEELLY AND TASTEFULLY, AND IS SEWED AND FINISHED WITH THE UTMOST CARE, SO THAT NO LADY CAN FIND CAUSE FOR THE LEAST OBJECTION. OUR PRICES WILL SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES. NEW STYLES ARE BEING DISPLAYED EVERY DAY, SO THAT VISITORS OF LAST WEEK WILL FIND NOVELTIES OF INTEREST IN THE WEEK TO COME.

UNDERWEAR

OUR LADIES' UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT WILL, WITHOUT EXCEPTION, BE FOUND THE MOST COMPLETE IN THE UNITED STATES. WE ARE SELLING THE ENTIRE STOCK AT FAR LOWER THAN THE LOWEST SIXTH AVENUE PRICES.

IN OUR FRENCH UNDERWEAR WE STAND ABOVE COMPETITION.

FRENCH PERCALE CHEMISE, entirely hand-sewed, trimmed with hand-embroidered scollops, at $1 30 and $1 40.

FRENCH PERCALE NIGHT DRESSES, entirely hand-sewed, beautifully tucked yoke, neat collar and cuffs, at $2 10.

RICH HAND-EMBROIDERED SKIRTS at $3 50, $6 75, $10, $12, and up to $35.

MAGNIFICENT HAND-EMBROIDERED SETS of Linen Pillow and Sheet Shams up to $50.

Our prices for these goods will be found full FORTY PER CENT. under those of FRENCH LINGERIE ESTABLISHMENTS for same quality of goods.

SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS in REAL LACES, MADE-UP LACE GOODS, PARASOLS, &c., &c.

Be Sure to Pay a Visit of Examination TO

EHRICHS',

287 AND 289 EIGHTH AVENUE,

BETWEEN 24TH AND 25TH STREETS.

OUR ESTABLISHMENT CAN BE REACHED VERY CONVENIENTLY FROM ANY PART OF THE CITY BY CONNECTING WITH THE TWENTY-THIRD STREET RAILWAY LINE.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, PAPER-HANGINGS, SHADES, CORNICES, &c.

ALL NEW GOODS,

BOUGHT DURING THE LAST MONTH, AND AT PRICES LESS THAN AT ANY TIME SINCE 1857.

Body Brussels.....from $1 50 per yard and upward.
Eng. Tapes'y Brussels.from 1 10 per yard and upward.
English Three-ply.....from 1 25 per yard and upward.
Eng. Kidderminster...from 1 00 per yard and upward.
Super Carpets.....from 75 per yard and upward.
Two-ply, all wool.....from 60 per yard and upward.
Ingrains, all wool.....from 40 per yard and upward.
Oil-cloths.....from 25 per yard and upward.
Paper-hangings.....from 5 per piece upward.

AT THE POPULAR CARPET STORE, No. 293 8TH AV., next door above EHRICH'S, Between 24th and 25th sts.

MACY'S.

In Departments SIX and SEVEN we display a complete representation of the new styles of English, French, and German Hosiery; also the staples of those lines, Gents', Ladies', Children's, and Infants' Furnishing Goods, complete in every detail—including an assortment of Cotton Underwear deserving the especial attention of every lady in the land.

These goods are well cut, carefully made, and perfect in shape. Trimmed Baskets and Cases.

CHILDREN'S EMBROIDERED PIQUE SUITS.

Three cases Damassee Ties at cost of importation. Every shape and shade of Ties, Bows, Scarfs, and Silk Neck-wear, acknowledged to be the stock *par excellence* of these goods in the City.

R. H. MACY & CO., 6th av. and 14th st., City.

F. DE PERCEVAL, NO. 17 EAST 16TH ST. between Union square and 5th av. EMBROIDERIES AND LINGERIE, CHILDREN'S OUTFITS. LADIES' AND MISSES' COSTUMES TO ORDER. EMBROIDERIES AND STAMPING TO ORDER.

MILLINERY.

K. W. & T. S. EVANS, late of No. 62 University place, have removed to their new and elegant rooms, NO. 925 BROADWAY.

We have a choice selection of imported BONNETS AND ROUND HATS. Dressmaking in all its branches.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN H. ROEHRS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 458 Broadway, New-York City, April 8, 1875.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the twenty-sixth day of April, 1875, at 2 o'clock P. M., before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., the Register of said Court in Bankruptcy, in charge of the above-entitled matter, pursuant to an order of said Register, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 5,092 5,093, 5,096, 5,099, 5,100, and 5,101 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy;" that I have filed my final account as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account, and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of said Section 5,096. Yours respectfully, ERNST G. WIECHMANN, Assignee.

DIVIDENDS.

FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY.

NEW-YORK, April 7.

The Board of Directors of the FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a special dividend, payable 19th April, in gold, on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of their incorporation.

THADDEUS J. WHITLOCK, Secretary.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, No. 119 LIBERTY ST., NEW-YORK, March 29, 1875.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of Two and a Half Per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on Tuesday, April 20, next, at this office.

The transfer-books will be closed from Saturday, the 3d, to Thursday, the 22d prox.

SAMUEL KNOX, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST. and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 5 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

PRINTING.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Large and small presses, all in good condition; doing a good business. Address M., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S.

WE DISPLAY THIS WEEK OUR ASSORTMENT OF GOODS SUITABLE FOR

SPRING TRADE.

INCLUDING OUR RECENT IMPORTATIONS AND PURCHASES MADE IN THIS MARKET ESPECIALLY FOR THE SEASON JUST

OPENED.

FOR PARTICULARS SEE OUR OTHER ADVERTISEMENTS.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH ST. AND 6TH AV.

LORD & TAYLOR

CORNER GRAND AND CHRYSTIE STS.,

Invite the attention of purchasers to their

NEW SPRING STOCK

now ready for

INSPECTION,

feeling confident that they can offer to their

FRIENDS AND PATRONS

a class of desirable goods, selected with the greatest care, and with special reference to the

SEASON,

which, for quality and price, are unequaled in this market, and which must meet with unqualified approval. Their immense stock of over

ONE MILLION DOLLARS

is divided into different departments, in which can be found, in every variety, with the

NEWEST STYLES AND LATEST NOVELTIES,

every class of goods belonging to that branch of their business. They would direct particular attention to those departments, and also to the department devoted to

Window Curtains, Shades, Upholstery, &c.

Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c AND

Furniture, &c., &c.,

all of which have been much enlarged. They will open on

MONDAY, APRIL 12, A MAGNIFICENT LINE OF DRESS GOODS,

which they will make a

SPECIALTY

for the next three weeks, and invite a critical examination of quality and price. Samples and goods forwarded, free of expense, to all parts of the United States.

LORD & TAYLOR

NOS. 255, 257, 259, AND 261 GRAND ST., CORNER CHRYSTIE.

MACY'S.

In Departments ONE and TWO we display an unequaled assortment of Linen and White Goods, including all of the new styles of White Dress Goods and Suiting Flannels.

Fine Lace Striped Cambrics for 24c.
4-4 Gilbert's and Stevens' Flannels for 49c. up.
Gray Suiting Flannels for 19c.
Best Style Suiting Flannels for 23c.
Blue Suiting Flannels for 49c.

Counterpanes, Bath Sheets, Linen Mats, and Housekeeping Linens and Cottons of all descriptions.

A large lot of Black Crape at about one-half the usual price.

Beaded Vellings and Laces at less than gold cost of importation—a great job.

The best assorted stock of Laces, Embroideries, Ruffings, Linen Handkerchiefs, Collars and Cuffs, and woven and hand-made Corsets in the City.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH ST. and 6TH AV.

FURNITURE.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION AT

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR'S,

NOS. 87 AND 89 BOWERY, NO. 65 CHRYSTIE ST., and NOS. 130 AND 132 HESTER ST., NEW-YORK.

We have now on hand the largest and most complete stock of PARLOR, LIBRARY, DINING-ROOM, OFFICE, AND CHAMBER FURNITURE OF ANY HOUSE IN THE UNITED STATES. CALL AND COMPARE PRICES.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREhouses for all kinds of property. PATENTED MOTH-PROOF CHESTS TO RENT A SPECIALTY. Buildings are all new and first-class, and divided in separate compartments. Principal office No. 384 3d av.; branch offices No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

E. O. CARRINGTON'S STORAGE WAREHOUSES, for storing all kinds of property. FAMILY GOODS A SPECIALTY. The buildings are all new and first class, and divided in separate compartments. Principal office, No. 384 3d av. Branch offices, No. 1 East 22d st. and No. 1,284 Broadway.

STORAGE.

Haeger warehouses, 8th av. from 33d to 34th sts., No. 282 9th av., office No. 300 West 34th st., oldest, lowest in rate, most extensive and thoroughly equipped establishments of the line in the business; storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description, in separate closed compartments; night patrol receive goods at all hours; inspection invited.

GRISWOLD'S STORAGE WAREHOUSE, NO. 12 WASHINGTON PLACE.

Household furniture carefully stored and guarded, at moderate rates, either by load or in bulk. Sections rented by the month or quarter. Every precaution taken to prevent injury of any kind. Furniture for sale, public or private, placed on exhibition in salesroom. SAMUEL GRAHAM.

EMPIRE STORAGE WAREHOUSES, FOR furniture, pianos, mirrors, baggage, and merchandise at low rates, in separate rooms; the buildings are specially constructed with regard to safety from fire, and insures lower than any similar establishment; expressing, boxing, packing, and shipping, promptly attended to. H. O'REILLY & CO., owners and managers, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st.

GRAND CENTRAL STORAGE WAREHOUSE, FOR FURNITURE, &c., NOS. 232 AND 234 WEST 47TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.—Spacious and well-ventilated rooms; extra inducements offered; inspection invited. MORGAN & BROTHER, Proprietors.

NEW STORAGE WAREHOUSES, Nos. 750 and 752 8th av. and Nos. 247 and 249 West 46th st. Lowest rates, utmost safety, and best care. SMITH & SILLS, Proprietors.

STORAGE OF FURNITURE.—FURNITURE Will be taken on storage in the lofts No. 18 4th av.; terms reasonable. Apply to CONKLIN & SON, No. 18 4th av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits and Imitations.

ALL SUPERFLUOUS HAIR.

Ladies afflicted with superfluous hair on the lips, cheek, chin, arm, &c., who have in vain tried the various depilatories in use for this purpose, may apply to Mme. JULIAN with the certainty of guaranteed and perfect success. Mme. Julian has removed this disfigurement RADICALLY and PERMANENTLY in the worst possible cases, where all previous attempts had failed. Application must be made personally at her residence, No. 200 West 38th st., from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

AT KINZEY'S.

POPULAR PRICES.

BARGAINS.

SPRING GOODS.

Over 150 different shapes and styles in Chip, Leghorn, Straw, and Fancy Braids in Bonnets and Round Hats.

French Pattern Bonnets.

Bonnets trimmed to order.

Misses' and Boys' Hats.

FRENCH FLOWERS.

PARASOLS, NEW STYLES.

DAMASSEE SILKS.

BARGAINS IN RIBBONS.

Thousands of yards of all Silk Ribbons, 5c. to 25c.

Wide Sash Ribbons, 25c.

All the new shades in Gros Grain, and Figured Ribbons.

The new Hat Scarfs.

12,000 wide Silk Ties, from 15c. to 75c. each.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Silk and worsted Fringes.

Beaded and silk Fringes.

Moss and down Trimmings.

Beaded and silk Gimps.

Some very cheap lots of Gimps and Fringes.

MILLINERY SILKS.

25 pieces heavy corded Silks at 50c. yard.

Millinery Silks, every color.

Black Silks, very low.

Silks for scarfs and sashes.

BARGAINS IN LACES.

Real Valenciennes, 15c., 20c., 25c.
Italian Valenciennes, 3c. to 25c.
Real Yak Laces, 14c. to 50c.
Real Guipure Laces, 15c. to $3.
Wide beaded silk Laces, 25c.
Wide Spanish Laces, 25c. to $1 50.
Real Lace Collars, 25c.
Real Pusher Coiffures, $1.
Antique Lace Squares, for tidies, 11c.
Antique Lace and Satin Tidies, 28c.
Bargains in real Laces.

EMBROIDERY DEPARTMENT.

20,000 yards Hamburg Embroideries, 3c. to 75c.

15,000 very fine embroidered Double Bands, 1¼ yards long, 25c.

Fancy Trimmings cheap. Embroidery Trimmings.

WHITE GOODS.

Bargains in Pique Muslins, Tucks and Fancy Muslins.

Damasks, Towels, Napkins, Linens, Toweling, &c., cheap.

HANDKERCHIEF DEPARTMENT

10,000 all linen hemstitch Handkerchiefs, 10c. and 12½c.

Extra, all linen, colored borders, hemmed, 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c.

Very fine lot of Misses' corded and hemstitch, worth 50c., at 25c.

Linen, Cambric, and Valenciennes Lace Handkerchiefs, 50c. and 75c.

Gents' Handkerchiefs, very low.

Ladies' Extra French do., 39c.

UNDERWEAR DEPARTMENT.

Full assortment of Misses' Underwear, very low.

Infants' Goods of every description or made to order.

Ladies' Underwear, the finest assortment in the City, and at the lowest prices.

Fine hip-gore Corsets, 39c.
French woven Corsets, 50c.

GLOVE DEPARTMENT.

Two-button Kid Gloves, new spring shades, 61c. pair.

Fine Vienna Kids, 39c. pair.
Lot of Kid Gloves, 25c. pair.

Kinzey's two-button Kid Gloves, in all the new shades, every pair warranted, and give a new pair should they rip or tear. KINZEY

Kinzey's two-button Nilsson, 75c. pair. KINZEY
Kinzey's two-button Cushman, 97c. pair. KINZEY
Kinzey's two-button Lottie, $1 25 pair. KINZEY
Kinzey's two-button Broadway, $1 50 pair. KINZEY
Kinzey's two-button Jouvin Seamless, $1 75 pair. KINZEY
Kinzey's two-button extra Seamless, $2 pair. KINZEY

HOISERY DEPARTMENT.

12,000 pairs extra length full regular made Balbriggan Hose, white and brown, 39c. pair.

Ladies' full regular Hose, 22c.

Ladies' Striped English Hose.

5,000 pairs all sizes English Striped Hose, at 25c. pair.

Gentlemen's Half-Hose, low. KINZEY
Special bargains in Fans. KINZEY
Special bargains in Jewelry. KINZEY
Special bargains in Toilet Goods. KINZEY
Best Silverplated Ware, low. KINZEY
Everything in Swiss Carrings. KINZEY

Some entirely new styles in Parasols and Silk Umbrellas.

Goods at wholesale low.

WILLIAM KINZEY,

767 and 769 Broadway

Corner Ninth Street.

MACY'S.

In Departments EIGHT and FOURTEEN we display PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS in endless variety. Handles of every material, shape and style. Handles of Shell, Pearl, Ivory, Ebony, Horn, and combinations of these materials. These goods will be sold at very small profits.

TRIMMINGS, GIMPS, AND FRINGES.

Every shade of Worsteds for Embroidering. Also, Worsted Embroideries and Patterns of all kinds.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14th st. and 6th av.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO., UNION SQUARE.

We have just received a fresh importation of

FRENCH MILLINERY,

the latest styles out.

We are now copying the same in fine materials, and will exhibit both the FRENCH and those of our own manufacture on

MONDAY AND TUESDAY, April 12 and 13.

We invite special attention to the above goods, as they are the very latest styles.

We have also made large additions to our already very large stock of FRENCH CHIP

Round Hats and Bonnets,

all new shapes, in BLACK, WHITE, BROWN, NAVY BLUE, ECRU, and other new shades.

In addition to the above we will make a GRAND EXHIBITION of NOVELTIES, received per late steamers, in

FRENCH FLOWERS, STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, FANCY GOODS, &c.

SILKS.

Having made large purchases of BLACK and PLAIN COLORED SILKS at the late AUCTION SALES, we will offer on MONDAY and TUESDAY, April 12 and 13, GREAT BARGAINS IN THESE GOODS.

BLACK DRESS SILKS—$1, $1 12, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 25, and $2 50 per yard, fully 33 per cent. less than regular prices.

PARASOLS.

We will open on MONDAY AND TUESDAY, April 12 and 13, the largest stock of

PARASOLS AND *SUN UMBRELLAS,*

(all new styles,) ever before offered by any house.

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT WE DEFY COMPETITION.

JOHNSON BROS. & CO., Nos. 34 and 36 East 14th St., UNION SQUARE.

MACY'S.

WE DISPLAY IN

DEPARTMENT 16, an assortment of pure Sugar Candies, Bon-Bons, and Bon-Bon Boxes. Mathews' Soda Fountain and the best Syrups and Waters.

DEPARTMENT 17. LA FORGE Kid Gloves, (warranted,) 2-button, 98c. per pair.

DEPARTMENT 18, Straw Goods stock. All the new shapes in Chip, Leghorn, Milan, and Hair Bonnets and Hats, trimmed and untrimmed. The stock is well selected, and finds favor in the eyes of the ladies.

DEPARTMENT 19, French Millinery and Hat Trimmings. Just opened our Spring importation of Wreaths, Sprays, Sprigs, Flowers, and Fine Feathers.

ALL OUR STOCKS ARE SOLD AT LESS THAN POPULAR PRICES.

R. H. MACY & CO., 14TH ST AND 6TH AV.

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING DEPARTMENT

Having enlarged our MOURNING DEPARTMENT and stocked it with all the NOVELTIES in MOURNING GOODS, we are prepared to offer handsome lines of satin striped and figured Armure Grenadines, in which SPECIAL BARGAINS WILL BE OFFERED. Also, Plush and Moss Stripe Grenadines, Plaid Grenadines, Plain All Silk Figured and Striped Grenadines; Open-Stripe Mexicaines, Plaid and Plain-Stripe Mexicaines, together with a complete line of Barpours, Tamise, Alpacas, Henriettas, Draps de Paris, Bombazines, &c., &c.

COURTAULD'S CREPES.

Also, a full line of Crepe Goods

PROGRESS IN THE EAST.

THE EMPEROR MUTSU HITO.

THE YANKEES OF EASTERN ASIA AND THEIR RAPID STYLE OF GOING AHEAD.

Of all the national changes that have taken place in our days—and we have seen some of the most astounding in history—that by the Japanese people and country is perhaps the most singular and interesting. It has had little or none of the bitterness and bloodshed that usually disfigure the revolutions of Christendom, and the shrewd good sense of those who manage it is rather wonderful in a race educated in the odor of an old paganism. The Japanese islanders are, in this respect, beyond the English and the French; going much faster than the former, and much more firmly and safely than the latter. Still, in view of their rapidity of progress, there are many who prophesy that it cannot hold; and Mr. F. O. Adams, English resident at the Court of Tokio, expresses an opinion to that effect in a book just published, and quotes the quiet Italian proverb *Chi va piano va sano*, with a warning voice. But those reforming Japanese have some good omens on their side. In the first place they have little or no superstition in religion, and, in the next, almost every adult in the empire can read, write, and cipher.

For the last twenty years, ever since the *periplus*, as it may be called, of our American Commodore, the world has been making itself acquainted with the ancient history and modern manners of that country. From these we may learn that the Japanese have been always a law-making and conservative people. They welcomed the Portuguese and Dutch when these first went to the islands; but were soon disgusted with the religious hatreds and ferocities of the Christians, and so barred them out for two centuries, only leaving a little back door open at Nagasaki for the Dutch to creep through. If those Westerns had been admitted, Japan would have lived in perpetual turmoil and could never have had her grand festival of 1806, to celebrate the unbroken peace and prosperity of the preceding 200 years. When the Americans came in 1854, the Japanese wished to keep them out. But, having learned something of the world through the aforesaid back door, they could see that the outside pressure was inevitable, and wisely resolved to make the best of a bad matter. They could understand that their best chance of safety against any one foreign power was to admit the friendship of several, and they made treaties with England, Russia, France, and Holland, as well as with this country. Subsequently, seeing the danger that threatened the country from the feeble supremacy of a secluded priest and the lieutenancy of the Ziogoon, or Mayor of the Palace, they made a change in that old-fashioned machinery, and did it too in the height of a turbulent controversy. They "swapped horses while they were crossing a stream," against the sense of an old proverb which President Lincoln was fond of quoting, and with a success that disconcerted all prophecy. The office of the Ziogoon or Tychoon was abolished in 1868, in spite of the resistance of Stotsbashi, the last of that style, and the young Mikado, Mutsu Hito, then sixteen years old, was brought out of the temple of Miako, and girt with the sword of sole Emperor by the great body of the Daimios or great chiefs of the country. Our Americans, who at first favored the Ziogoon, could see the tendency of things in Japan, and were in time with the imperial side with the help of their counsel and the ram Stonewall, which discomfited the navy of Stotsbashi. In 1869 the Daimios made another patriotic effort. They surrendered their great fiefs and their serfs for the purpose of enabling Japan to hold its ground as a great nation under the stress of modern progress. It was a singularly noble piece of work, beyond anything of the sort on record, if we except the act of the French *noblesse* in 1790. In return they got salaried offices, under the reformed Government, in the court and in the localities, and were enrolled in a new order of high nobility which they now very deservedly enjoy. They are still, in fact, the ruling class in that Empire of the Isles with its prosperous population of 30,000,000 of people.

And there never was such a crowd of isles under a single Government. Great and small they number over 3,000, in a vast archipelago lying between the parallels of 35° and 45° north latitude, corresponding to our extent of country from North Carolina up to Massachusetts. The chief of these are the four Islands: Yesso on the north, with an area of 30,000 square miles; Niphon in the centre, with about 80,000 square miles; Sikok, with 7,000 square miles, and Kiusiu, the most southerly, covering 15,000 square miles. Between and beside these lie a number of straits and inland seas, sounds, and lagoons, reflecting some of the most fertile and beautiful scenery in the world. These four large isles are indented with a greater number of harbors, bays, and creeks than can be found in any other group, and face the sea everywhere with rocky cliffs and reefs, making all approach to the coast dangerous; while the cyclone, typhoons, tidal waves, and other elemental agencies, still further send, as they have done for ages, to protect the country against the invasions of enemies. With such formidable barriers, those islands are well fitted to make a happy population. They have a warm and healthful climate, and a rich soil originally flung up and formed by the action of volcanoes. They are full of mountains and hills covered with forestry, and alternating with valleys and low grounds that afford a vegetation of the most plentiful and varied sort in rice, cereals, tea, fruits, and flowers. The Japanese landscapes are said to be the most charming in the world, colored by magnificent trees, watered by streams from the mountains, and spiritualized by the mists, fogs, and clouds that indicate the presence of a great surrounding ocean. The hills of the country show traces of a thousand extinct volcanoes, one of which, the lofty cone of Fusi-yama, is over 14,000 feet high, a few hundred feet less than the height of Mont Blanc. Three or four volcanoes are still active in Japan, and scarcely a month passes without an earthquake in some part of the isles. Sometimes, as at Tokio, (Yeddo,) in 1864, the shock is most terrible and disastrous. But volcanoes have their compensation, since they are accompanied by a wealth of minerals; and the hills of Japan contain an abundance of gold, silver, copper, mercury, tin, iron, coal, and other treasures, to reward the industry of the inhabitants. The Japanese have also their mineral springs and petroleum wells. At the same time it is singular enough that their volcanic hills nourish no vines. But though they are not a wine-drinking people, they have the universal human liking for anything intoxicating, and draw their festive *saki* from their innocent aliment, rice. This name of *saki* is known all over the world. It is, curiously enough, the *sack* of Sir John Falstaff, the *sea* or whisky of Sir John Barleycorn, and the *washgey* of the Caucasian mountaineers—the word everywhere meaning water and liquor. *Saki* is the name of a stream in Japan, as *Esk* is in the British Isles.

The great curiosity of Japan is that its revolution has begun from the top. In other countries it is the people who call for change and the upper classes resist. In Japan it began from the Emperor, and if there is any grumbling it comes from the lower order of men, who do not see the necessity of being "taught by the enemy" and bringing the country into the safe comity of nations. The radicals of Japan are the aristocracy, and revolution is the fashion of the "upper ten." Those who knew the country twenty years ago would hardly know it now, especially at its ports of Yokohama, Hiogo, Nagasaki, Hakodadi, and Niegata. The Mikado is no longer a shadow in a cloister, but an Emperor, dressed somewhat in the European style, with a sword at one side and his *Amekaki* or Empress on the other, and standing forward (as in January, 1873,) to receive the visit of the American and Russian ambassadors and their wives. Mutsu Hito stands also to listen to any foreign envoy who, like Mr. Watson, refuses to squat, and bids him deliver his message on his legs. He also walks the deck of one of his own twenty war-ships, of American pattern, in a coat covered with gold braid, while the navy officers about him wear a uniform resembling that of the European sea-captains. When the Mikado, descendant of the veritable demigods of ancient Japan, acts in that manner, the people have a good excuse for metamorphosing themselves and the country as much as possible. In 1869 the Emperor tried his hand at a Parliament. But the people could not work it; and then it was laid aside for the plan of a Great Council of three sections, the Centre, the Right, and the Left; the first under the control of a Prime Minister and his advisers; the Right including the Ministers of the departments—Foreign Affairs, the Navy, the Army, Finance, the Interior, Justice, Education and the Church; and the Left made up of a council for the discussion and preparation of laws. In the above departments a good deal of earnest work is done, and that of Finance exhibits its system of bank notes, a regular budget, and, to come as near as possible to the Western models, a national debt, which, two years ago, was calculated at $140,000,000. The War Department has organized the Army, of about 80,000 men, on the French model, under the instruction of French officers; and the Navy, of about twenty war vessels, has its American officers and managers. The Mikado sent two expeditions recently against the people of the Corea and the island of Formosa, who had ill-treated the crews of some wrecked ships of Japan, and made a very creditable impression on the malefactors.

The Church Department of Japan has been doing some very remarkable things. Like the Gladstone Ministry in England, it has actually abolished the venerable established religion of the country, the Sintoo. Another enactment reached the Buddhists, doing away with their celibacy and allowing them to marry, informing them at the same time that they should turn out and serve as soldiers or work at trades. All this is very terrible, coming as it does from the advisers of one who is himself a sort of Grand Lama as well as an Emperor. But he seems to go too far when he contends that Christian missionaries also shall be put down. In 1873 he issued an edict to that effect; but the foreign outcries were so agonizing that he gave way in much perplexity.

All this will give some idea of the Japanese régime. But there is another feature worth indicating. The Emperor actually invites Stotsbashi, and those rebels who made a war against him a few years ago, to come out of their retreats and take office to help the country; and the fierce Ennemoto, the late Tychoon's Admiral, has been appointed Governor of the Island of Yesso. Fancy President Grant asking Mr. Jefferson Davis to accept the Russian Embassy or the command of one of the military districts! Another of those Japanese rebels has become Minister of Finance, and is now a very loyal reconstructor.

In conformity with the great change at the top, there has been a great number of social changes in Japan. The respectable classes have begun to use foreign furniture in their houses and to take their meals at tables, sitting on chairs. They eat beef and drink milk, two things held in a kind of abomination for ages. The milk-yell is now heard in most of the seaports, where most of the conveniences of European life are in use and offered for sale. The schools, always numerous in the country, are now more numerous and better than ever. Foreign languages, such as English, French, and German, are taught in those schools by foreigners. There are schools of general science, medicine, and surgery, and the attendance is very large. Many of the moated castles, once occupied by the feudal Daimios, are converted into colleges and laboratories. Old temples are utilized in the same sensible way, and many of the poor bonzes turn schoolmaster in self-defense. In this direction the change is very pronounced and full of promise. "The schoolmaster is abroad" more than ever in Japan, and the people in general show the strongest desire to obtain the knowledge which is such a source of power among the nations of the West.

It is said that the women of Japan are the conservatives of the country, and dislike the new fashion of things. But such a tendency of the sex would be very unnatural, if the report be a true one, and it is very likely they will adopt the sentiments of the men. The latter have got their code of laws from Paris, and the women will get their own codes from the same locality. Their first reform will probably be in the matter of blackening their teeth after marriage. That hideous custom must be abolished. Formerly, for some reasons of State, the Mikado and his court nobles had this custom, but they discarded it in 1868, and now use dentrifice like good Christians. The Japanese matrons will also refuse to shave away their eye-brows any more. The twenty young ladies, daughters of Daimios, sent in 1872 for their education in the United States will be sure to inaugurate a variety of domestic changes when they return home, to say nothing of the 500 male pupils who have come to this country for enlightenment within the last few years. Several of the latter on their return brought with them a number of sensible notions on the subject of reform. Their influence was seen in 1873, when an act of the *Gorujiu*, or Senate, abolished the time-honored army of mountebanks and jugglers so popular in the isles for ages. They received the advice offered to the Buddhist monks, and were recommended to work or enlist in the army. But judgment was tempered with mercy in this case, and they were granted "a long day," a respite of three years. In 1876 the gayety of nations will be eclipsed, and those "diverting vagabonds" will go about for the most part with the morning and evening papers, or get blacking brushes and "shine up your boots" for a *tempo*. Tokio, a city as populous as Paris or New-York, has three journals published in English and one in French. In a short time the press of Japan, native or foreign, will be a power in the State. The native editors are fully up to the liberal mark of the age, and perhaps beyond it; for none of them have any belief in a future life. If they are graduates of the Tokio University, where for religion is merely taught the moral philosophy of Confucius, they will be free from anything like superstition. As the Swiss traveler in Japan, M. Humbert, says: "I have heard an interpreter of Yeddo say the graduates of their University no longer believe in anything; and I know an official from the Castle [the Mikado's palace] who, at a diplomatic dinner, graciously declared that respectable people in Japan, so far as religion is concerned, had reached the level of the same class in other countries." Having swept their creeds of Sintooism and Buddhism clean out of the pathway of progress, with a kind of contempt, these educated islanders will only tolerate religion, as it may help to give the general mass of the people in proper order, for the present. When the schools and colleges shall have brought all the Japanese to a general level of intelligence, they will no doubt send whatever may remain of their old superstitions to sleep with the other effete mythologies of mankind, and work out their destinies without them.

On the whole, they are a singularly shrewd and confident people—these Japanese. It is a pity they are not Caucasians. And yet they may be able to teach our Caucasians something. M. Humbert and others think them deficient in commercial genius, and mainly addicted to the industry of artisans and mechanics. But the judgment is probably too hasty. These islanders have exhibited a large power of conception in various ways. And, as if to prove their ability to master the commercial ideas of other nations, they have latterly got up a set of "guilds" all over the country for the purpose of controling the trade of the imports and exports, and doing a powerful stroke of business. They effect vast purchases, make corners in merchandise, so to speak, and influence prices in a manner very embarrassing to the foreigners, who wish they would stick to the old trade of painting fans, and declare the Mikado's Government is part and parcel of that disconcerting arrangement. No doubt the Japanese are an artistic people, with a taste for delicate arabesques and cunning joineries. But they certainly have brains for heavier and larger things—for literature and science, the statistics of commerce, and the grave exactness of statesmanship—as all outsiders will begin to recognize by and by.

A CALIFORNIA FISH STORY.

Capt. Rand, one of the most able and popular ship-masters in the coast trade, says the San Francisco *Bulletin*, thus describes an encounter between a boat's crew under his command and a sea-monster. The Captain was in command of the schooner Morning Star, on her voyage from the Galapagos Islands to San Francisco, and had put into Santa Cruz for wood and water. While lying there one morning, as the water-boat was going ashore, an immense fish was seen swimming about the schooner. Its great size astonished every one, but as the Captain had attacked whales, he did not scruple to assail this monster, and having a harpoon, bent it to the boat's painter and let drive. As soon as the fish took the iron it set off for the mouth of the harbor, pulling the boat through the water at a pace that made the foam curl high over her sides and threatened to dip her by the nose every moment. Every now and then the fish would sound, which compelled all hands to rush astern to prevent the boat from following the monster. As it was, the mate, who had a blubber-knife in his hands, would thrust away energetically; but though pierced with a hundred wounds, the monster kept on, seemingly proof against death. The situation of the crew now became critical. They had reached the mouth of the bay and were in a fair way of going out to sea; but as they were about cutting the line a lucky stroke made by the mate with his blubber-spade put an end to the monster. Having killed it, the sailors were anxious to have a good look at their victim. It was accordingly hauled ashore, and the tide going out, was left "high and dry" on the beach. It was evidently a fire flare, a fish of the flounder variety, and one of the largest whose capture has been recorded. Its size was eighteen by twelve feet, the body at the spine being about four feet through and the tail five feet long.

PEA-NUTS AND PICKLES.

A paper printed in New-Hampshire reports that a girl who was severely injured (it does not say how) in Stafford County, that State, eleven months ago, has lived for the past three months exclusively on pea-nuts. At first she could eat nothing but pickles.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The Military Riding Club held a drill at the rendezvous last Thursday evening.

Capt. Richard Butler, Commissary of Subsistence on the Staff of the First Brigade, has been granted leave of absence for three months.

The annual meeting of the Irish American Rifle Club will be held at No. 243 Broadway next Friday at 4 P. M. A board of officers will be elected for the ensuing year.

Major Eugene Mix, of the First Battalion Infantry, has resigned. F. D. Stiner has been elected Second Lieutenant of Company G, in this command.

Corp. John Schmidt, of Company I, Eleventh Regiment, has been reduced to the ranks. The books and papers of this command were inspected by Major Dickel on Friday evening. Company E held a ball in Lafayette Hall last evening.

The Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. D. E. Austen commanding, will parade next Wednesday in full dress uniform, with band and drum corps, at its armory, for review by Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin and staff.

Company H, Seventh Regiment, Capt. George W. Smith commanding, held its closing drill at the Armory last Friday evening. First Lieut. Gulian V. Quillard, of Company B, has resigned, owing to the expiration of his term of service.

The commission of First Lieut. D. Zieglar, of the Eighth Regiment, has been returned to the Adjutant General, owing to the failure of the former to pass the Brigade Examining Board. James Swart has been elected First Lieutenant of Company I.

The Old Guard, Major George W. Maclean commanding, will celebrate its anniversary by a dinner at Delmonico's on Tuesday, the 22d inst. The committee having in charge the project of visiting Boston on June 17, have decided in favor of the movement, and will report to that effect at the next meeting of the company.

Gen. Frederick Vilmar, recently elected Commander of the Second Brigade, has not yet received his commission, although it has been regularly signed by the Commander in Chief. An effort, which will doubtless prove futile, is being made to restrain the ex-Colonel from receiving his commission.

The left wing of the Ninth Regiment, Col. James R. Hitchcock commanding, held a battalion drill at the armory last Friday evening, equalizing in four companies of sixteen files front. A complimentary reception will be held by this command at its armory, No. 221 West Twenty-sixth street, on Tuesday evening, the 20th inst.

At a recent meeting of the First Brigade Examining Board, the following officers passed favorable examinations: Lieut. Charles D. Sabin, Twenty-second Regiment; Capt. James Plunkett and Lieut. Stephen P. Ryan, Sixty-ninth Regiment, and Lieut. William T. Edmundstone, Seventy-ninth Regiment.

At a meeting of the members of Company E, Twenty-third Regiment, Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Capt. Anthony Elmendorf was unanimously re-elected to the command. Capt. Elmendorf resigned only six weeks ago, and although he appreciates the high compliment thus paid him, he has decided not to accept the position.

The Fifth Regiment, Col. Spencer commanding, held a battalion drill at the State Arsenal last Wednesday evening, parading ten companies of eight files front. The movements executed comprised instruction in the manual of arms and battalion movements. The marching and wheeling were not very well performed, and the alignments were not perfectly maintained.

A meeting of the Joint Committee of the Fourteenth Regiment and the War Veteran Association was held at the State Arsenal, Brooklyn, last Wednesday evening, to perfect arrangements for the celebration of the anniversary of the departure of the Fourteenth Regiment for the seat of war, May 23, 1861. As that date falls on Sunday this year, it was decided to commemorate the event on the following day. Capt. Harnickell and Lieut. Burns, of the Veteran Association, were chosen President and Secretary respectively. Subcommittees were appointed to attend to minor details, and the meeting adjourned until to-morrow evening.

The Veteran Corps of the Seventy-first Regiment will celebrate the seventh anniversary of its organization by a dinner at Delmonico's, on Wednesday, the 21st inst. The Committee of Arrangements consists of Dr. Charles McMillan, Col. William J. Coles, Capt. Eugene Thorn, Capt. Theron S. Copeland, T. A. Ames, Capt. Seymour A. Bunce, Adjt. A. T. Francis, Regent Conklin, and Capt. A. L. Webster. The regiment will parade in full uniform, with band and drum corps, during the day. Company K of this command, Capt. Robert S. Orsor commanding, has enlisted twenty-one men during the past month.

The right wing of the Twelfth Regiment assembled for battalion drill at the regimental armory under command of Major Wilson last Thursday evening, parading four companies of twelve files front. After the equalization, Major Wilson gave the command "open ranks," and the movements commenced with exercises in the manual of arms. The remaining movements were comprised in the "School of the Battalion," concluding with a dress parade, which was handsomely performed. On Friday evening the left wing of this regiment held a battalion drill under command of Lieut. Col. Cruger. The battalion was equalized in four companies of twelve files front, and the movements executed were similar to those performed by the right wing on the previous evening.

The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. James Cavanaugh commanding, will parade in full dress uniform for battalion drill at the State Arsenal to-morrow evening. During the evening the command will be reviewed by Brig. Gen. Ward. The following newly-elected officers have received their commissions: J. J. O'Kelly, Captain, Company K; and John C. McElroy, Second Lieutenant, Company I. The following changes have been announced in orders: Sergt. George O'Brien, of Company K, promoted First Sergeant, vice Cunningham, reduced to the ranks for neglect of duty; William B. Meagher, of Company B, promoted Corporal, vice Thomas B. Meagher; Sergts. John H. Hernon and Michael Edwards, of Company A, reduced to the ranks for disobedience of orders.

The quarterly meeting of the Board of Officers of the Fifty-fifth Regiment was held last Thursday evening. Col. Gilon expressed his determination to remove the inefficient officers from his command and replace them with men qualified for the position. The following officers have been ordered before the brigade examining board: Capt. S. Merinsky, Company B; Capt. Conrad Von Gerichten, Company F; Capt. John Weidehold, Company I, and Lieut. Gustave Alting, Company D. The members of the Garde Lafayette, an efficient independent military organization, are anxious to enlist in this command after it is reorganized. Capt. Frank Wukal, of Compa. y A, has resigned.

The Separate Troop Cavalry, Capt. Karl Klein commanding, held a drill in carbine tactics, at its armory, last Wednesday evening, equalizing in thirty files. As the troop had never drilled with carbines before, the exhibition was not very edifying, but the Captain commenced with the rudiments of the manual, and will not attempt any further movements during the present season, hoping thereby to sufficiently instruct the men to enable them to go through the movements requisite for a "dress parade." The troop will drill at its armory on Wednesdays, the 21st and 28th inst. The rifle club attached to this command will commence a system of carbine practice at Creedmoor as soon as the weather and the condition of the range will permit it.

The Thirteenth Regiment, Brooklyn, Col. James Jourdan commanding, will give a military and musical entertainment at the Academy of Music in that city next Thursday evening. At the close of the entertainment Company I, Capt. Cocheu commanding, will give a ball at the Assembly Rooms in the adjoining building. Capt. R. V. W. Thorne, for many years in command of Company G, and at one time Captain of the Brooklyn City Guard, died at the age of fifty-four years last Monday. The funeral obsequies were celebrated Thursday afternoon at St. James P. E. Church, Brooklyn, The Veteran Association was present under command of Lieut. De Vigue. The pall-bearers were Gen. Woodward, J. L. Walsh, F. Biydenburgh, Oscar Vonte, Augustus Parson, Charles H. Pennoyer, J. A. Cowing, and Capt. A. H. Williams.

Major Gen. Thomas S. Dakin has appointed the following officers on the Staff of the Second Division: Col. William J. Denslow, Assistant Adjutant General and Chief of Staff; Col. William H. Thompson, Engineer; Col. John H. Bergen, Judge Advocate; Col. William F. Swalm, Surgeon; Lieut. Col. Henry A. Meyenborg, Ordnance Officer; Lieut. Col. Thomas Carroll, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. Col. Benjamin E. Valentine, Inspector of Rifle Practice; Major Henry Arthur and Capt. Robert Herbert, Aids de Camp. Col. Swalm was an active service Surgeon during the late war, and was in charge of several general hospitals. Col. Denslow enlisted in the Seventh Regiment in the year 1858, and remained in that command until after its return from Washington at the outbreak of the war. On May 25, 1861, he was elected First Lieutenant in the Sixth Regiment New-York Volunteers, was promoted Captain in the same regiment June 30, 1862, and was mustered out of the service with that command May 8, 1863. He next received a commission as Captain in the Ninety-first Regiment New-York Volunteers, and was promoted Major Aug. 22, 1864, and Lieutenant Colonel in the same regiment on Feb. 18, 1865. On April 5 of the same year he received a commission of Brevet Colonel from the United States Government for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of White Oak Road, Virginia. On July 3, 1865, he was again mustered out of the service with the Ninety-first Regiment, having been in active service during the entire period covered by the war. During his term of service he held many important staff positions, and was on several occasions appointed Judge Advocate of important courts-martial. He was also appointed Instructor in the tactics of the Twenty-second Maine Volunteers and the One Hundred and Thirty-first New-York Volunteers. During the Winter of 1864 and 1865 he was in command of Fort McHenry, Md. When Gen. Dakin took command of the Fifth Brigade, Second Division, he appointed Col. Denslow to a prominent position on his staff, with the rank of Major; and the satisfactory manner in which the latter performed his duties induced Gen. Dakin to reward him by appointing him to the highest position on his staff.

The following officers of the National Guard have been constituted a board to examine into the physical ability, moral character, capacity, attainments, general fitness for the service, and efficiency of such commissioned officers as the Commander in Chief may order before it: Brevet Major General John B. Woodward, Inspector General; Col. Rodney C. Ward, Twenty-third Regiment; Col. George D. Scott, Eighth Regiment. The board will convene at the office of the Inspector General, No. 22 Pine street, New-York City, on Tuesday, April 20, at 3 o'clock P. M., and at such other times as the exigencies of the service may require. Commanding officers desiring to have officers of their commands ordered before the board for examination are directed to report them to these head-quarters, stating their full names and rank, and the reasons therefor. It is particularly enjoined on said commanding officers that no officer be reported for examination, except for good and sufficient cause.

The Commander in Chief has issued an order announcing the death of Major Gen. John Williams, late commanding the Seventh Division, Rochester, N. Y. Gen. Williams had been for many years prominently identified with the military service of the State, having entered it Aug. 2, 1827, when he was commissioned as Paymaster of the First Regiment of Riflemen, N. Y. S. M. He was commissioned Aid-de-camp of the Third Brigade of Riflemen Aug. 1, 1828, and as Inspector of the same Brigade April 8, 1829. In the year 1838 he organized, in the City of Rochester, the battalion known as the "Wild-cats Light Infantry," a famous local organization. He was commissioned as Major of a battalion of artillery, attached to the Forty-sixth Brigade, July 22, 1839; as Captain in the Sixth Regiment of Volunteers, "under act of Congress and requisition of the President," July 14, 1846; as Brigadier General of the Twenty-fifth Brigade National Guard, June 2, 1862; and as Major General of the Seventh Division, N. G. S. N. Y., Jan. 20, 1869, which latter position he held at the time of his death.

The following officers in the First and Second Divisions, assigned to this City and Brooklyn, received their commissions during the month of March:

First Brigade.—Capt. George H. B. Hill, Commissary of Subsistence, vice Charles Watrous, promoted.

First Battalion.—Thomas Feeley, Captain, and William Kelly, Captain. Original.

Fifth Regiment.—Louis Pleeger, Adjutant, vice William F. Lutz, resigned; Rudolph Nenenstein, Second Lieutenant, vice George G. Fussed, resigned; Cornelius H. T. Bade, Second Lieutenant, vice Martin Rau, discharged.

Sixth Regiment.—Abraham Shenfield, Captain and Assistant Commissary of Subsistence, vice Charles H. Raynor, removed from district; William A. Gans, Adjutant, vice Abraham Shenfield, promoted; Moses Seewald, First Lieutenant, vice Asser Greenbaum, resigned; Solomon Solomon, Second Lieutenant, vice Moses Seewald, promoted.

Eighth Regiment.—William J. Douglass, First Lieutenant, vice Howard D. Ledlard, discharged; Jacob A. Gee, Second Lieutenant, vice William J. Douglass, promoted; Cyrus A. Shannon, Second Lieutenant, vice George J. Krauss, resigned.

Ninth Regiment.—Moses P. L. Montgomery, Lieutenant Colonel, vice James R. Hitchcock, promoted.

Eleventh Regiment.—Joseph Luren, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 14, 1875, vice Charles Nagel, resigned; George R. Anderson, Second Lieutenant, with rank from Jan. 20, 1875, vice Peter Beyer, removed from district.

Twenty-second Regiment.—Henry Drisler, Jr., First Lieutenant, with rank from Feb. 2, 1875, vice John C. Wilmering, resigned.

Twenty-third Regiment.—George L. Volck, First Lieutenant, with rank from Feb. 17, 1875, vice Lucius H. Conklin, resigned; William A. Cook, Second Lieutenant, with rank from March 4, 1875, vice Francis M. Stone, resigned.

Thirty-second Regiment.—Frederick J. Karcher, Adjutant, with rank from Feb. 20, 1875, vice Adolf Fingado, resigned.

Sixty-ninth Regiment.—James J. O'Kelly, Captain, vice Jeremie J. Collins, resigned; John C. McElroy, Second Lieutenant, vice Mortimer Sullivan, resigned.

Seventy-first Regiment.—Robert S. Orsor, Captain, with rank from Feb. 3, 1875, vice William H. Cox, dismissed.

Eighty-fourth Regiment.—Andrew R. Gibson, Captain, with rank from Feb. 9, 1875, vice James Kerr, resigned.

A FATAL DRAUGHT OF AMMONIA.

The Binghamton *Republican* says that one of the most terrible deaths which a human being can suffer occurred near the Nanticoke town line in Tioga County, last Thursday. James Jackson, a young man, son of Henry Jackson, was prostrated by a severe cold on Monday or Tuesday of last week, and a young physician residing in the vicinity was summoned. The Doctor gave him a prescription but it did no good, and on the day following he called upon his patient again. This time the Doctor left a quantity of aqua ammonia, and—so Mr. Henry Jackson states—ordered it to be given the young man in doses of a teaspoonful once in a few hours. Mr. Jackson followed what he understood to be the Doctor's advice, and gave his son a teaspoonful of the spirits of aqua ammonia. The result was fearful. As soon as the drug entered young Jackson's stomach blood spurted from his mouth and nose, and he was in terrible agony. Pieces of the mucous membrane several inches long were vomited up, and the young man was literally burned to death internally. When the results of the dose were first perceived Mr. Jackson's family became terribly frightened, and not knowing what to do summoned Drs. Burr and Gates. When they arrived it was too late for anything to be done to save Mr. Jackson's life. Oil and other remedies were applied, and the intense pain somewhat allayed, but after lying for a day he died. The accident evidently resulted from a misunderstanding between the physician and the deceased's father. The former states that he left the ammonia with injunctions to place a teaspoonful of it in a teacup of water and administer a tablespoonful of the ammoniated water to the patient at stated intervals.

THE GERMAN TROOPS.

The *Almanach de Gotha* states that the military forces, including those of Bavaria, comprise at this moment 31,830 officers, 1,329,600 men, 314,970 horses, 2,700 field and 820 siege pieces of cannon. They are subdivided as follows: Staffs and their suites, 17,000 men; infantry and chasseurs, 107,000; field artillery, 109,500; foot artillery, 61,700; engineers and railway corps, 40,900; train, 45,800; administration service, 8,800. Moreover, an order of mobilization can bring under arms the following: 578,340 infantry soldiers, 67,580 cavalry, 51,000 field artillery, 13,120 engineers—total, 710,130, without counting the staffs, their suites, baggage trains, &c. In these figures the four battalions which Germany proposes to forms are not included. These last will be composed of 3,400 officers and 152,000 soldiers, to which must be added 234 battalions of the new landstrum, 17 regiments of cavalry of the same, besides 31 companies of chasseurs, consisting of at least 3,713 officers and 202,500 men; total, 38,948 officers, 1,684,300 men, and about 352,000 horses. The above estimate takes no account of the numerous staff of the ambulances, nor of individuals susceptible of being called out by virtue of the law of 1813, who would increase the German armies by at least 335,000 men.

ENJOYING THE ELEVATOR.

A Reese River man, temporarily residing in one of the San Francisco hotels, writes to the *Reveille*: "Through the centre of the house a shaft is sunk, and it contains a cage, in which the guests ascend to and descend from the different levels. I live on the first level, and Senator Farrell lives on the third level; but you have to go through several drifts and crosscuts to get from the shaft to his slope, and he is talking of sinking a shaft down to my level. Maria has got stuck (or, as they say here, 'struck,') after the cage, and employs the principal portion of her time in riding from cellar to garret and back. The rooms are furnished with hot and cold water and gas, and bells to summon servants, and every desire can be accommodated by a twist of the hand. The proprietor has had to put in new bell-wires three times since I have been here."

VIRGINIA FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

The Richmond *Dispatch* says that both Houses of the Legislature of Virginia have passed "a bill to provide for the payment of interest on the public debt." It constitutes the Governor, two Auditors, Treasurer, and Attorney General a Board to set aside so much of the revenue as will be necessary to meet the current expenses of the State Government. The balance is to be placed to the interest account, and two per cent., or as much thereof as possible, not exceeding two per cent., is to be paid on the interest due on the public debt in 1875. Non-interest bearing certificates are to be issued for the unpaid balances of interest.

GOV. CHAMBERLAIN.

The Charleston (S. C.) *News*, a Democratic newspaper which opposed the election of Gov. Chamberlain, but has lately found reason to support his administration, says: "Whatever may be thought of Mr. Chamberlain's course before his election, the honest men of all parties look upon him to-day as a Governor whose administration has been bold, honest, and exceptionally able, and who is now the main bulwark that protects the State from further spoliation and fraud. Every well-wisher of South Carolina ought to sustain him in the war which he is waging with the public robbers."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—APRIL 10.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

200	A. & P. Telegraph	26⅜	30	N. Y. C. & H.	101⅞
200	do.	26⅜	5	do.	102⅛
200	do.	26⅝	100	Erie Railway	30
200	do.	26½	600	do.	30⅛
100	do.	26⅝	600	do.	30⅛
500	St. Paul	39⅞	800	do.	30⅛
400	do.	39¾	200	do.	30
600	do.	35⅞	500	do.	29⅞
100	do.	39⅞	1800	do.	29¾
400	St. Paul Pf.	59¼	100	do.	29⅞
1100	West. Union	78¼	500	do.	30
500	do.	78⅜	500	Union Pacific	72⅞
1200	do.	78¼	100	do.	72⅝
1900	do.	78¼	500	do.	72⅞
1300	do.	78⅛	100	do.	72⅝
2300	do.	78	800	do.	72⅝
2700	do.	78	500	do.	72⅝
500	do.	78	600	do.	72⅝
50	Panama	119	500	do.	72⅝
100	Pittsburg	92½	800	do.	72⅝
500	Pacific Mail	43¾	1500	do.	72⅝
300	do.	43⅞	300	do.	72⅝
900	do.	44	300	do.	72⅝
500	do.	44⅛	300	do.	72⅝
2300	do.	44⅛	1000	do.	72⅝
200	do.	44¼	800	do.	73
900	do.	44⅜	1500	do.	73
400	do.	44⅜	700	do.	72⅞
1300	do.	44¼	600	do.	72⅝
1700	do.	44⅛	100	do.	72⅝
900	do.	44⅛	300	North-western	45⅝
1000	do.	44	400	do.	45⅝
100	do.	43⅞	100	Ohio & Miss.	28⅝
1000	do.	43¾	200	Rock Island	103⅝
500	do.	43⅝	200	do.	103½
800	do.	43¾	600	H. & St. Jo.	28⅜
800	Lake Shore	75¼	300	do.	28⅜
1000	do.	75¼	300	Tol. & Wabash	16⅛
400	do.	75⅛	100	do.	16¼
1200	do.	75¼	100	do.	16⅛
300	do.	75⅛	200	do.	16
44	St. L. & I. M.	17	200	do.	16⅛

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81, C	12.122⅝	
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '62	12.118⅛	
20,000	U. S. 5-20 C. '65...b. c.	12.121½	
$1,000	U.S.5-20C. '67	12.121⅜	
5,000	do.	12.121⅝	
16,000	do.	12.121½	
10,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 R	12.114⅝	
5,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	12.116¼	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000	N.Y. St. 7s, B'y,		400	Pacific Mail...b. c.	43¾
10,000	Mo. 6s, L. B. b. c.	100	600	do.	43⅝
30,000	S.C 6s, n. n. F	63¼	400	do.	44
9,000	do.	7	500	do.	44
7,000	Tenn. 6s o. s. c.	54	200	do.	43⅞
5,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s. c.	53¼	300	do.	43⅝
5,000	Tenn. 6s, n. s.	53	900	do.	43⅞
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s,		2300	do.	44
	78...b. c.	101⅝	500	do.	44
3,000	Mil. & St P. 1st, La C. Div.	86¾	3200	do.	43⅞
1,000	Am. D. Imp. 7s	100¾	300	do.	44
10,000	Del. L. & W. cv.	116	3900	do.	43⅝
2,000	C., P. & Ash. old	102½	1000	do.	43¾
1,000	Ohio & Miss. 2d.	78⅞	1050	do.	43⅞
1,000	Ohio. & M. con.	98¾	1000	do.	44
	S. F. b. c.	98¾	100	do.	44⅛
5,000	Ha. 1st 7s, C.	112	500	do.	44
5,000	do.	112¾	1

THE BEECHER TRIAL.

SUMMARY OF THE EVIDENCE OF THE WEEK.

MR. BEECHER EXPLAINS THE "LETTER OF CONTRITION," THE "RAGGED EDGE" LETTER, AND SOME OTHERS—HE EMPHATICALLY DENIES THAT HE WAS EVER GUILTY OF THE CRIME CHARGED AGAINST HIM.

The direct examination of Mr. Beecher was resumed on Monday morning by Mr. Evarts. The subject first dealt with was the famous "letter of contrition," and as this is one of the most important documents in the case, it may be well to summarize the explanation given to each phrase of it categorically, by the defendant. First, in reply to Mr. Evarts' question, (put under objection from the other side,) he denied that the document was, in the true sense of the word, written at his "dictation." Mr. Evarts then took the first clause and asked him if he expressed these words: "I ask through you Theodore Tilton's forgiveness, and I humble myself before him as I do before my God." Mr. Beecher said he did not, but that he felt that he had wronged him, that he had humbled himself before God for it, and would humble himself before Tilton. "He would be a better man in my place than I have been?" Mr. Beecher said that was correct, and his feelings were that, while he had sided against Tilton in his trouble, Tilton had helped him, (supposed to refer to the difficulties Beecher's son got into.) "I can ask nothing except that he will remember all the other hearts that would ache!" Mr. Beecher denied using such language. "I will not plead for myself; I even wish that I were dead; but others must live and suffer?" He denied that this was his phraseology also. "I will die before any one but myself shall be inculpated!" Denied that any such phrase was used. "All my thoughts are running toward my friends; toward the poor child lying there, praying with her folded hands!" Very likely he did use that language, in substance. "She is guiltless; sinned against; bearing the transgression of another!" It was very likely he had used that also. "Her forgiveness I have. I humbly pray to God that he may put it into the heart of her husband to forgive me?" No; that sentence was not of his parentage. This concluded the examination on the letter; and Mr. Beecher said he never saw it till it was shown in court, and never heard of it after the day it was written till it was brought up in a conversation with Mr. Tracy, in December, 1872. Mr. Evarts then returned to the famous interview between Beecher and Tilton on the Friday night, and the defendant denied, in the most explicit and emphatic manner, that Tilton in any way, shape or manner, mentioned or referred to marriage or adultery on that occasion. He denied that he had ever said anything about the sending away of Bessie Turner till he was called on to pay for her school bill, which he was willing to do to help Tilton. An interview with Moulton on Feb. 7, 1871, was negatived into. Moulton told him that Mrs. Tilton's confession had been discovered, and that it was necessary to stop him in his work; and he expounded to him the project for starting the *Golden Age*. As a consequence of that conversation, witness wrote the letter to Mrs. Tilton which commenced by saying that when he last saw her he did not know, but that God had been nearer to him even than his own thoughts. He explained that in the whirl and tumult of excitement in which he then was he did not expect to live long. Mr. Beecher then described the subsequent interview with Mrs. Tilton in presence of Tilton; how Tilton kissed each other, and Tilton said that he felt that a purer and stronger love might spring up in his heart for Elizabeth. Then came that extraordinary interview concerning the paternity of the child Ralph. Mr. Beecher was not able to be choking with indignation at the announcement Mr. Tilton's testimony on that subject as a monstrous and absolute falsehood. The applause which, at this declaration, burst from that portion of the audience whose sympathies were with the defendant, caused a temporary stop in court, which closed the day's proceedings.

TUESDAY.

In opening the examination on Tuesday morning Mr. Evarts remarked that he had inadvertently passed over a point, and going back a little in point of time, asked Mr. Beecher if he had, when Mrs. Tilton talked of separating from her husband, consulted with any one connected with the church on the matter. Mr. Beecher replied that he had spoken to Mr. George A. Bell, but that gentleman replied that it was not a subject for the interference of the church in any way whatever. The money question was then taken up, and the defendant testified that he had paid various sums of money to Moulton to help Tilton tide over the financial difficulties in which he was involved, and had paid Bessie Turner's school bills.

Mrs. Tilton's letter, in which she used the term "next hiding," was shown to the defendant, and he said the word was not his in any sense whatever; he understood it to refer to the concealment of her domestic troubles. Other letters passing between the defendant and Mrs. Tilton, and to each of them, as his counsel quoted particular sentences which they desired to be noticed to convey more than met the ear, Mr. Beecher gave substantially the same explanation, that efforts were made by himself and Moulton to restore harmony in the household of the Tiltons, and these letters were simply the outgrowth of the desire. He avoided them and said that they had any covert or hidden meaning. The letter that contained the allusion to Mrs. Beecher having gone South, and that it was "permitted" to Mrs. Tilton to write to him a letter of "true tenderness," Mr. Beecher also explained. In the allusion to his wife's decision she was merely the incidental statement of a piece of home news, and that the "permission" meant that no letter would not be shown to Frank Moulton, as others passing between the parties were. The evidence as to the meaning of the letters and the conversations and correspondence relating to them was then continued, Mr. Beecher's counsel contending that they could speak for themselves. Then the Woodcutt business was taken up, beginning with the time when the woman published her card, in May, 1871. Mr. Beecher denied in positive and explicit terms Tilton's version of the interview between himself and Tilton after the latter's visit to Woodhull. He said that Tilton did not make a single confession in speaking of the interview, to the fact that there had been a criminal intimacy between Mrs. Tilton and himself. Mr. Beecher then went into a full statement of the Woodhull and Claflin matter, and what he had said to Mr. Tilton and to Henry Ward Beecher. Speaking of his own relations with Mrs. Woodhull, Mr. Beecher said that he had met her three times, twice at Victoria Woodhull and Martin's houses, and the third time when she came to him about the Steinway Hall meeting. He had treated her with marked politeness on each occasion, had never spoken a word about the Tilton troubles to her; disapproved of her introduction to Mrs. Tilton [a sensation] and rejected with scorn the idea of her coming to his own house.

WEDNESDAY.

Mr. Beecher gave the details of his interview with Mrs. Woodhull when she came to ask him to preside at Steinway Hall. He resolutely declined to do it, and coldly bowed her out of the house. Of the publication of the poem, "Sir Marmaduke's Maidings," Mr. Beecher said he told Moulton at the time it was done that it was a dastardly publication, saying it was an ill bird fouling its own nest. Mr. Tilton's attitude toward Plymouth Church and witness' connection concerning either restoring or dissolving his relations with it were the next subject of inquiry, and in this respect he decided a conversation proved to have taken place between himself and Mr. Tilton. Tilton's reasons for presiding at Mrs. Woodhull's lecture he denied absolutely. Several other statements made by Mr. Tilton in his examination with respect to conversations had with Mr. Beecher at this point were utterly denied by the witness, who described some of them as mere fictions. He also denied, in nearly all its details, Tilton's account of their interview on the cars going to Springfield. Mr. Beecher then gave an account of the writing of the letter to Mr. Tilton in which he mentioned having met Mr. Tilton on the cars. Counsel, he said, could not understand that letter unless he understood the gradually accumulating circumstances which preceded it, and which were in its text. He described a pleasant interview with Mr. Moulton, who received him with coldness and reproach for not fulfilling the honorable obligations which he had assumed. He was then going away for some weeks; he was determined to show that he had fulfilled every obligation, and was willing to do everything which a man in honor could do, and so decided on writing a letter which would reach his innermost heart. With this intention he wrote the letter. The letter in question is the one generally known as the "ragged edge" letter, from its containing that now famous phrase. In order that Mr. Beecher's explanation of this celebrated document may be understood, the most vigorous portion of it is given, with the explanation attached, and Mr. Beach's remark. It should be added that after the general explanation had been given, Mr Evarts quoted many separate passages and phrases, each of which Mr. Beecher explained with substantially the same declarations. This is the paragraph of the letter referred to:

"No man can see the difficulties that environ me unless he stands where I do. To say that I have a church and my hands in simpleton-nigh—but to have the hundreds and thousands of men pressing me, each one with his keen suspicion, or anxiety, or zeal; to see tendencies which, if not stopped, would break out into ruinous defense of me; to stop them without seeming to do it; to prevent any one questioning me; to meet and allay prejudices against T., which had their beginning years before this; to keep serene, as if I was not alarmed or disturbed; to be cheerful at home and among friends, when I was suffering the torments of the damned; to pass sleepless nights often, and yet to come up fresh and full for Sunday—all this may be talked about, but the real thing cannot be understood from the outside, nor its wearing and grinding on the nervous system."

This is Mr. Beecher's explanation of it, in answer to Mr. Evarts' question:

I referred to the anxiety which I had that these troubles in Mr. Tilton's family, and in which I had felt myself to be culpably careless in their origination, should, concurrently with his wishes and Mr. Moulton's—that they should not be made a matter of publicity, and that they certainly should not be dragged into my church, and be made the subject of church inquiry; it was that part of the trouble that throughout the letter was the occasion of poignant suffering; the preceding conversations and expostulations with me turned on this ground, that I had damaged Mr. Tilton's name, fame, position, and pecuniary resources; that I had given the weight of my great influence, as it was pleased to be called, to Mr. Bowen, and, therefore, to the propagation of those stories which had tarnished him; it was, therefore, only a reasonable thing for me to restore him, as far as my influence went, the good name that he had.

Mr. Beach—It strikes me, your Honor, that this is argument instead of testimony.

There are still some other portions which may well be quoted:

"If my destruction would place him [Tilton] all right, that shall not stand in the way. I am willing to step down and out. No one can offer more than that. That I do offer. Sacrifice me without hesitation, if you can clearly see your way to his safety and happiness thereby. I do not think that anything would be gained by it. I should be destroyed, but he would not be saved. E. and the children would have their future clouded. In one point of view I could desire the sacrifice on my part. Nothing can possibly be so bad as the horror of great darkness in which I spend much of my time. I look upon death as sweeter far than any friend I have in the world. Life would be pleasant if I could see that rebuilt which is shattered. But to live on the sharp and ragged edge of anxiety, remorse, fear, despair, and yet to put on all the appearance of serenity and happiness, cannot be endured much longer.

Mr. Beecher testified, in explanation of this as follows. The first part of the answer refers to a previous part of the letter, where he speaks of doing what he could to allay suspicion, and soften prejudice against Tilton:

I undertook to clear him from every imputation that affected his character except those which belonged to his late associations with socialistic ideas and with the Woodhullis. It was a common ground between us that Elizabeth and the domestic troubles were to be veiled in silence. I could not undertake to do some things without bringing the whole matter in such a way that that would be disclosed. I could not undertake to clear his character in regard to his sentiments on socialistic questions—that I could not do; but if in regard to the other—if in regard to his household, in regard to Elizabeth and the children—if he wished that, on my part, to be dragged out and to be made a subject of investigation, my opinion then was, and was through the whole year, that that could never come into the church without destroying that church, and I would step down and out before anything should ever destroy Plymouth Church. I had an exaggerated idea, but it was a real idea, that anything of that kind—it would suffer any thing, but that church should stand. And then as for him and her and the children—this is not exactly the language of a literary logical statement, but it is the language of a—as when Paul said, "I could wish myself accursed from Christ for my brethren's sake," or David for Absalom, "I would to God I had died for thee." If my going out of the church and out of the ministry, and so the destruction of my professional life, would restore things as they were before, I had the feeling certainly, when I wrote this letter, that I would give them all up, willingly, to put things back where they were.

THURSDAY.

A variety of subjects were covered by Mr. Beecher's testimony on Thursday, mainly, however, conversations alleged to have taken place between himself, Mr. Moulton, and Mrs. Moulton. Mr. Beecher testified that he had nothing whatever to do with bringing Gen. Tracy into the case, and on this point he specifically denied every statement made by Moulton about the connection of that gentleman with their affairs. It was with a start of astonishment that he heard from Moulton that Mr. Tracy had been consulted. Mr. Beecher next denied, with special emphasis, that Tilton had anything to do with Oliver Johnson going on the *Christian Union*, and one particular statement of Tilton's on this subject he characterized as a "very stupid and absurd lie." Then the money matters became the object of inquiry. According to Mr. Beecher, Mr. Moulton by a long-continued series of inquiries endeavored to get at witness' pecuniary resources from the *Christian Union*, lecturing, and so on; after which he would refer to the distresses of Mr. Tilton. Finally he showed Mr. Beecher a check and some eight drafts which had been given him in aid of Mr. Tilton, whereupon after reflection Mr. Beecher took the hint, and at their next meeting told Moulton that he would give $5,000 if that would help tide Tilton over the bar. Then he mortgaged his house and gave the money to Moulton. Some time after this Mr. Beecher spoke of his acquaintance with Mrs. Moulton, of whom he spoke in high terms, and especially of her truthfulness and her sensible dislike to anything like gush or sentiment. He had talked with her about his troubles very much. She occasionally kissed him on meeting in her husband's presence, only once when he was absent. Mr. Beecher described this occasion. It was when he had written his resignation, and was at Moulton's house waiting for Mrs. Moulton. Moulton came to him as he was in extern and silent, put her arm around his neck, kissed him on the forehead, and said she did not believe the stories told about him, and thought he was a good man. Mr. Beecher said it was a "kiss of inspiration." The publication of the tripartite agreement was inquired into next; and Mr. Beecher said that, hearing it was to be published, he got Mr. Cleveland to go to Sam Wilkeson and try to stop it. Mr. Cleveland on his return reported that Wilkeson sat up in his bed and swore until the room was blue; that he didn't care a——for Henry Ward Beecher or anybody else, but that thing was going to be published. As a consequence of this publication matters came to a crisis; Tilton got into a towering rage, and Mr. Beecher to the end of his patience. He had frequent talks with Moulton, who said something must be done to prevent the publication of a card which Tilton had prepared. Beecher prepared a letter of resignation to follow this card, and during the afternoon explained that he intended to resign. Moulton discussed him from this course. Mr. Beecher then related his doings on the 21 of June, showing that he did not and could not have had any interview with Mrs. Moulton on that day. The card in the *Eagle*, published on that day, was next spoken of, and then came another of the famous letters, that written the day before to Moulton, in which Mr. Beecher speaks of that Sunday being his last day, and that he was preaching his last sermon. After the letter had been read, Mr. Evarts, as he had done with the others, took out several sentences, and asked Mr. Beecher to give his explanation of their meaning. They are appended:

"I have determined to make no more resistance. Theodore's temperament is such that the future, even if temporarily earned, would be worthless—filled with abrupt changes, and rendering me liable at any hour to be obliged to stultify all the devices with which we have saved ourselves."

Mr. Evarts asked what devices were meant. Mr. Beecher replied:

"The situation was that of a man that had been bankrupted in every way, and whom we were endeavoring to recuperate and restore; the devices were, among others, $5,000 in April, $250 and $500 at other times during the period, and various other influences that helped him—devices that smoothed away the prejudices against him and the disadvantages under which he labored; devices tending to his advantage, and everything else that would help a man to be a man again—to restore himself again, and become at least apparently a man."

The Court—What is meant by the term "saved ourselves" in the last clause? A.—It was a partnership; we were all in the same boat together; he had his reasons why he didn't want matters to come out about his family, and I had my reasons.

Mr. Evarts—Now, Sir, I ask your attention to this clause:

"He had condoned his wife's fault; he had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife, or leave his children to a blight."

A.—I understood the matter to be simply that, as I then understood it—and assuredly believed it—his wife had transferred to me her affection; that in consequence of such transfer she had been led to the separation between herself and her husband, and to the almost breaking up of the household; that I regarded as her fault, so far as he was concerned, which he had forgiven.

Q.—Now, in the next clause:

"He had enjoined upon me with the utmost earnestness and solemnity not to betray his wife or leave his children to a blight."

A.—That was an allusion to the interview of February of 1871, when we were in the study together, and when we had a very cordial interview in respect to his own character at his house, when he cleared himself before me of all the imputations, the charges of impudicity and intemperance, and of want of care of his household, and what not, and then alluded to the disagreements which had come up, and of the misunderstandings that had occurred between us, and desired in the most earnest manner that the state of things between him and his wife should not get out and should not be known, especially that there shouldn't anything get out that had reference to the fact that Mrs. Tilton had left him at all and come back again on that plea of ill-usage.

On Friday there was no court, owing to Mr. Beach's illness.

MR. BEACH TO ATTEND COURT ON MONDAY.

Mr. Beach, of the counsel for the prosecution in the Tilton-Beecher case, whose illness caused an adjournment of the court on Friday, had sufficiently recovered yesterday to be up. It was confidently stated, at his office, that he would be on hand promptly in the Brooklyn Court-room on Monday morning.

TURF NOTES.

An error in the pedigree of Milner occurred in the review of the racing stables published in yesterday's TIMES. Milner is by imported Leamington, dam by Lexington, and not by imported Australian, as published. There will be no running meeting at the Prospect Park Fair Grounds this Fall, as the Long Islanders take more to trotters. Running is too fast a gait for them.

LAW REPORTS.

ARRESTED FOR LIBEL.

THE PROPRIETORS OF THE GRAPHIC SUED FOR THE PUBLICATION OF AN ALLEGED LIBEL IN THE SPECTATOR.

James A. Rhodes, General Agent in New-York City and vicinity of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn., instituted a suit in the Court of Common Pleas against James H. Goodsell and Charles M. Goodsell, proprietors of the New-York *Graphic*, President and Secretary respectively of the Spectator Company, which publishes in New-York and Chicago a monthly paper called the *Spectator*, devoted to insurance business, to recover $30,000 damages for an alleged libelous publication in the *Spectator* of the 6th ult.

Mr. Rhodes obtained an order of arrest from Judge Loew against the Goodsells, bail being fixed at $5,000, and yesterday afternoon they were arrested by Order of Arrest Sheriff Quincy, and gave the required bail, John E. Dewitt, President of the United States Life Insurance Company, and Daniel M. Owen, a lumber dealer in Wall street, becoming their sureties. The following is the alleged libelous matter:

"Somebody has sent us a circular of Mr. James A Rhodes, who announces himself this time as the general agent of the Phœnix Mutual Life Insurance Company of Hartford. We presume that this is the Mr. Rhodes who has represented the Mutual Life of New-York, the Life Association of America, and the New-York Life, all within the space of three or four years. If so, it is amazing that the Phœnix should want him. It has usually been considered desirable when one engages an employe that he should bring a certificate of honorable discharge from his last place. If all we hear about this Mr. Rhodes is true, he must have left his employers for his employers' good. Not the least discreditable thing charged against him is that he has striven to undo for each company from which he has been dismissed what he did for it while receiving its pay. In other words, he induces policy-holders whom he has insured in one company to go traveling with him into the next. So, again, if this circular may be believed, he has been surreptitiously transacting business with the Phœnix for the last three years, while he was in the employ, as agent, of another company. It is time that such bush-whacking should be characterized as it deserves. There has been too much of it going on without rebuke."

The plaintiff claims that he has had a good and honorable record as an insurance agent, and alleges that this publication was maliciously published with the view of injuring his reputation.

THE TEMPLETON CHILD.

THE QUESTION OF CUSTODY—FURTHER TESTIMONY BEFORE JUDGE DONOHUE.

Further testimony in relation to the writ of habeas corpus to determine the custody of the child of Duncan D. Templeton and Ida Maudo, his wife, was taken before Judge Donohue, yesterday, in the Supreme Court. The petitioner in the case was represented by ex-Judge Binsteed and William Sinclair, Jr., and the respondent by Mr. John D. Townsend. Considerable testimony was taken, most of which was wholly uninteresting.

A Mrs. Kennedy testified that, while Mrs. Babcock and her daughter boarded with her, the former expressed a wish to be introduced to some rich man.

Dr. Moore, son-in-law of Col. Templeton, testified to such indelicate conduct on the part of Ida Maude at his house in Nyack as to compel him to ask his wife to request her not to visit her house again. On a subsequent occasion he was called in to visit her, the object being to induce him to perform an abortion on her person. From previous information, he suspected the object of the call, and induced his mother-in-law to stand at the door, while, instead of prescribing for Ida Maude at her request, he gave her a serious moral lesson.

Mrs. Mary Bogart, from Brooklyn, testified that a sister of Mrs. Babcock, who at the time was living with Mrs. Babcock, had written improper letters to her husband, and subsequently Mrs. Babcock called upon her and endeavored to induce her to surrender the letters, saying they were written as a mere flirtation.

Mrs. Van Loon testified that on one occasion, before Ida Maude's marriage, she (witness) discovered her in an improper position on the sofa in the middle parlor of the house, in company with a gentleman, and soon thereafter she (witness) had them removed from the premises.

Col. Wm. C. Templeton, whonow has the custody of his grandchild, testified that he estimated himself to be worth $65,000 at the present low valuation of property. Before the completion of Col. Templeton's testimony, the further hearing was adjourned until Tuesday next at 9 A. M.

THE SILK SMUGGLING CASE.

REARREST OF COL. DES ANGES—THE ACCUSED HELD IN ADDITIONAL BAIL.

Of the four men, Deputy Collector Col. Robert Des Anges, Gustavus W. Ball, Charles L. Lawrence (formerly Secretary of the Americus Club,) and Lafayette Graff,—indicted for smuggling about $100,000 worth of silks into this port, by means of false samples of hosiery—Des Anges was bailed in $5,000, Ball was imprisoned in default of $10,000 bail, Lawrence fled to England, where proceedings are pending for his extradition on the charge of forging the invoices so as to represent hosiery, and Graff is still in Canada, safe from arrest, as there is no foundation for a charge of forgery against him, and he cannot be extradited for smuggling. At the time of Col. Des Anges' arrest, it was strenuously asserted by himself and his friends that he was entirely innocent, and, as it was merely a case of circumstantial evidence against him, and his previous character having been shown to be excellent, he was released on the moderate amount of bail stated. United States District Attorney Bliss, in his recent investigations in the case, became satisfied that sufficient additional evidence had been developed against Col. Des Anges to warrant his rearrest and the increase of his bail from $5,000 to $15,000, and, on representations to that effect, obtained a bench warrant against Col. Des Anges, who was rearrested yesterday by United States Deputy Marshal Crowley and brought to the Marshal's office. It was arranged that the prisoner should remain in custody of the Marshal until the required amount of bail is given.

DISCHARGE AND REARREST.

Gonzales Sardo, who had just served a term of three months' imprisonment in Ludlow Street Jail, under a conviction in the United States Circuit Court of having illicitly manufactured cigars, was brought to the United States Marshal's office yesterday to be discharged. As soon as he was released, and just as he was about to depart from the United States Court building, he was rearrested by City Marshal John McDonough, on an order of arrest issued in a suit brought by Pablo Estrada, a cigar-dealer at No. 236 Fourth avenue, against Sardo, in the Marine Court, to recover $1,000 damages for having, as alleged, slandered Estrada by falsely denouncing him as a lying spy and informer. Estradara had given information against Sardo, and thus aroused his ire.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Barrett.

Faur vs. Velmar.—The party may be compelled to produce books and papers on his examination before trial. Mr. Justice Robinson's opinion is sustained by the General Term of the Superior Court in the People ex rel. Valiente vs. Dyckman, 24 How., 225, and the same rule has been laid down by the General Term of this Court in Breit vs. Buckman, 32 Barb., 635.

By Judge Donohue.

Mott vs. Mott.—Motion granted.

Whalen vs. Burke.—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Hegeman vs. Cantrell et al.; see memorandum for counsel.

By Judge Curtis.

Anderson vs. West et al.; motion for leave to submit findings of fact to Referee denied, with costs of opposing motion to defendants to abide the event of the suit.

A FRAUDULENT ADVERTISING AGENT.

Julius Grau, a young man who claims to be an advertising agent, was yesterday committed for examination by Justice Murray, at the Yorkville Police Court, charged with swindling. The complainant, Margaret Clark, of No. 704 Third avenue, alleges that on the 7th inst. she took to an advertising office in Third avenue an advertisement for a situation as domestic which she desired inserted in a morning paper, and paid for the same. The advertisement not appearing in the issues of the two following mornings, the woman visited the office, and was informed by the business manager that Grau was not an agent of the journal named. To enable other victims of the alleged swindler to appear against him, the examination will be deferred for a few days.

KINGS COUNTY SURROGATE'S COURT.

The following is a record of the business transacted in the Kings County Surrogate's Court during the past week: Wills proved—Ann Anderson, John Braun, Edward Dycker, Linus R. Henshaw, Charles Muller, Frederick Merkle, James McCarthy, Patrick McGinty, Daniel O'Leary, Charles Rosenberg, John Sander, Mary Lewis, and Franz N. Comes, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted on the estates of the following deceased persons, viz.: Ellen Ann Voorhies, of the town of Gravesend; William P. Bleakley, of the town of New Utrecht; Cornelia E. Hickman, Elizabeth Kayser, Anne S. Hixon, William Raymond, John Thomas, Philip Orth, Bernard G. Brandt, Catharine McDevitt, Mary Evans, Mary Balnanno, all of the City of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the person and estate of Peter J. Straub were granted to Elizabeth Straub, his mother, and of Henry W. Cooper to Ferdinand W. Ostrander, all of the City of Brooklyn.

SHOOTING AT SEA.

A COLORED BOATSWAIN SHOT BY HIS CHIEF MATE—ESCAPE OF THE ASSAILANT.

Joseph Smith, a colored man, boatswain of the American packet-ship Washington, which left Liverpool for this port on the 6th of last February and arrived here on Monday, the 29th ult., appeared before Commissioner Shields on the following day and obtained a warrant for the arrest of John Ross, the chief mate of the vessel, on a charge of shooting on the high seas. The warrant was intrusted to Deputy Marshal Denbert, who proceeded to Pier No. 45, East River, where the vessel was lying, but was unable to find Ross. The following is the story told by Smith, which was corroborated by two witnesses, seamen on the vessel:

On last Tuesday morning, between 6 and 7 o'clock I put my watch to work. They were all colored men, and the crew were all colored men. The Captain's name is Bradley. The chief mate found fault with me without cause, about my watch not working right. I replied to his attack, whereupon he seized me, and taking me aft to the Captain, he said, "Here's this boatswain giving me his lip." The Captain said to me, "What's the matter?" and I replied, "Nothing at all, Captain, only a man can't sometimes please him." The mate said, "You have been giving me your lip the whole passage; now you take your things and go mess with the men in the forecastle." I said I would if the Captain ordered me to. The Captain then told me to do what the mate said me, and I obeyed, saying, "All right, Sir, I will." I took my bag of clothing to the forecastle first, and then came back to my room after my bed. While I was in my room, the mate came to the door of the room and said to me, "Now, if you think you are as good a man as I am, come down between decks with him." I refused, and told him that if he wanted to do anything, to do it where he then was, so that everybody could see him. He said he didn't want anybody but himself to see what he was going to do. I then went to pick up my bed, when he came into the room, and saying, "I guess you'll know better how to act on the next ship you get into," pulled his revolver and shot me in the right shoulder, where the ball still remains, calling out in a loud voice, as he shot me, "You'll draw your knife on me, eh?" I had not drawn a knife on him, nor attempted to, and he shouted so in order to deceive any one who might hear him. My witnesses saw what the mate did. As soon as he shot me I ran out on deck and cried for help, when he again shot me, the ball entering the back part of the knee-joint, of my left leg, where it still is. I attempted to run, he fired another shot, which missed me. I then went forward and called all hands to witness that if I died before I got to New-York the mate had shot me without provocation. The Captain then said to me, "Let me see where he shot you," and I showed my wounds, when he said they didn't amount to anything, and ordered the Steward to poultice them, never asking me anything further about them, nor paying any more attention to me.

The case has not been published hitherto, in expectation that Ross might be arrested, but it having since been ascertained that he is aware of the complaint made against him, and has left the City, the facts are now given to the public.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 152.—*Gill, administrator, &c., vs. The United States.*—Appeal from the Court of Claims.—This is another case involving the question whether a man can contract with the United States in another name than his own. In this case one Wheeler, as agent for Gill, contracted with the United States, and upon a breach of the contract, sued for Gill's benefit. The decision was that there was not and could not be any agency in Wheeler to contract with the United States, and that he was without standing in court. Thereupon Gill brought this action, and it was decided that the contract with the Government not being made by the party in interest was wholly void. His decision is assigned as error. The Government submits that the appeal cannot be heard, because the record does not present an exhibit contained in the finding of fact by the Court of Claims, and presents no conclusions of law whatever. Durant & Homer for appellant; Attorney General and Solicitor General for the Government.

No. 142.—*The United States vs. Woodruff, &c., and three other cases.*—Appeals from the Court of Claims.—These cases were decided below as one case, and heard here as one. A statement of the first case will present the questions involved. Woodruff & Co., of New-Orleans, claimed title to 572 bales of cotton captured in Mississippi in 1864. The claim was based upon a purchase of one Lobdell from Elgee, the producer, through whom the firm take title as assignee. The date of the bill of sale of purchase by Lobdell both himself and Elgee, the producer, resided within the rebel lines. When Lobdell sold to Woodruff & Co. both parties resided in New-Orleans. The Executrix of Elgee and one Nutt intervened, the former claiming that the title of Elgee was not divested, and the latter that her testator passed the rebel lines by military permission and purchased from Elgee. No money was paid at either of the transfers from Elgee to Lobdell, or from him to Woodruff & Co., except $30, which was paid by Lobdell to Elgee. The court found that Nutt's purchase was void, under the Non-intercourse act, and dismissed his petition, finding that Lobdell and Woodruff & Co. were always loyal to the United States, and that the transaction was in the first instance between Lobdell and Elgee while the Confederate lines, and in the second between Lobdell and Woodruff & Co., wholly within the Federal lines. The conclusion of law was that good title passed at both transfers, and that the claim of the Executrix was sustained to a portion of the proceeds, in discharge of a debt due by Lobdell to Elgee's estate. The Government therefore insist that the Executrix could not recover, being barred for want of jurisdiction in the court over claims from Louisiana and Mississippi filed after April 8, 1868. As to Woodruff & Co. it is said that they could not recover the contract under which they held, being executed and giving no present right to the article in question, and it not being in the power of the court to create an interest for them which could not be sustained in law or equity. Executory contracts give no specific rights except in cases of real estate and special personal estate. On the part of the Executrix it is claimed that the laws of war forbade the transactions which are held to have passed title to Lobdell and Woodruff & Co. The amount involved is several hundred thousand dollars. Butler, Grow, and Corwin for Woodruff & Co.; Joseph Casey for Nutt's estate; Carlisle & McPherson and G. W. McFarland for Executrix; Solicitor General for Government.

OBTAINING GOODS BY FALSE PRETENSES.

Peter Zink, charged with obtaining malt and flour to the value of $16,000 by fraudulent pretenses from a merchant named Schelly, of Hamilton City, Ohio, was brought before Judge Donohue yesterday, on a writ of habeas corpus. On motion of the prisoner's counsel bail was fixed at $10,000, which was furnished at the District Attorney's office, Isaac Mehrbach, of No. 154 East Twenty-fourth street, becoming surety for the prisoner. On being released Zink was immediately rearrested by a deputy sheriff on a civil suit arising out of the same transaction, and taken to the Sheriff's office, where additional bail was furnished. A brother-in-law of Zink, named Deal, at present confined in Ludlow Street Jail, is said to have been implicated in the matter.

EXCISE AFFAIRS.

Nothing of unusual interest, beyond the ordinary routine business, occurred in connection with the business of the Excise Department during the past week. Commissioner William H. Stiner, who has just recovered from an attack of chills, which confined him to his residence for over ten days, was at his post yesterday. The arrest of unlicensed liquor dealers was continued by the inspectors, the offending parties being in all instances bailed in the sum of $100. Some surprise has been expressed that these cases are not brought to an issue in the courts, but the fact of their not being thus disposed of is explained by the circumstance that in nine cases out of ten the indicted dealers, after furnishing bail, immediately take out their licenses, and the complaint is in consequence annulled. The following is a statement of the business transacted at the department during the week ending yesterday: Monday, thirty applications, amount $1,700; Tuesday, twenty-three applications, amount $1,400; Wednesday, thirteen applications, amount $700; Thursday, eighteen applications, amount $960; Friday, eighteen applications, amount $850; Saturday, eleven applications, amount $750; total number of applications, 113; total amount reported, $6,360. The total number of applications made since May 1, 1874, to date was 5,447, and the total amounts received 349,645 36.

POLICE MUTUAL AID ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the above association, held yesterday, Sergeant William H. Lefferts, President, presented his statement for the past three months, from which it appears that the association has lost eleven members by death during that period. During that period $13,633 were collected and disbursed as follows: To Mrs. Bourne, widow of Isaac N. Bourne, Second Precinct, Brooklyn, $1,235; to Mrs. Ferdinand, widow of Joseph J. Ferdinand, Eleventh Precinct, Brooklyn, $1,235; to the children and sister of Bernard McGuire, Sanitary Company, New-York, $1,235; to Mrs. Marks, widow of Erastus P. Marks, First Court Squad, New-York, $1,235; to the widow and children of Doorman J. J. Herrick, Third Precinct, New-York, $1,235; to the widow and children of ex-Patrolman William H. Busteed, Twenty-sixth Precinct, New-York, $1,240; to Mrs. Cronan, widow of Daniel Cronan, Sanitary Company, New-York, $1,240; to Mrs. Rogers, widow of John T. Rogers, Nineteenth Precinct, New-York, $1,240; to Mrs. Cortilyou, widow of Jacob L. Cortilyou, Central Office, Brooklyn, $1,246; to the heirs of Roundsman Milton Cudney, Eighteenth Precinct, New-York, $1,246; to Mrs. Lansing, widow of Lansing J. Lansing, Twenty-third Precinct, New-York, $1,246, making the total amount, $13,633. The association numbers 2,492 members.

A MAY FESTIVAL.

A MUSICAL CARNIVAL IN CINCINNATI.

A WEEK OF HARMONY—GIANT CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA—POPULAR SOLOISTS TO PARTICIPATE—THE IMPORTANT WORKS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, April 6, 1875.

On the 11th, 12th, 13th, and 14th of next month, in Exposition Hall, this city, a chorus of at least 850 voices, accompanied by Theodore Thomas' orchestra, numbering 110 members, will repeat the May musical festival of 1873. This announcement will no doubt be of interest to those readers of THE TIMES who were so fortunate as to be present at the great carnival of music two years ago. The remembrance of the festivities of that occasion is ineffaceably stamped upon the minds of Western people, and the preparations for another festival, on a grander and more magnificent scale, are therefore creating the most intense interest. These preparations began as early as last November. A guarantee fund of $60,000 was here raised among the enthusiastic Cincinnatians, and several popular musical artists were engaged. Mr. Otto Singer, formerly of New-York, now of this city, began at that time to reorganize and drill the various musical clubs of Cincinnati and vicinity, and since then the work of getting ready has gone steadily on. Through the long Winter months studies have been pursued unremittingly, and in many instances at the expense of business interests. The members of the several clubs have been devoted to their study and have brought to it the same energy and enthusiasm which professional artists are popularly supposed to possess. Unlooked for obstacles have been bravely met and overcome, until as the end of the work draws nigh assurances of success are made doubly sure. The whole chorus has been selected from clubs in this city and immediate vicinity, in order to admit of the personal supervision of Mr. Singer. His duties have been for the past few months to attend and direct the rehearsals of each club as often as once a week. This plan has been made imperative because of the extreme difficulty of the music to be rendered.

The programme has been selected and arranged by Mr. Thomas himself, and as will be seen, is rich, and some of it entirely new to us Americans. There will be three matinée concerts, the first to occur on Wednesday, May 12. On Tuesday evening, May 11, will be three matinée concerts, the first to occur on Wednesday, May 12. On Tuesday evening, May 11, Johannis Brahms' "Triumphlied" will be rendered for the first time in America. Those who know anything about this great work, this master-piece of Brahms, know that it is one of the most difficult compositions ever attempted by a chorus and orchestra. It has an eight-part chorus, and is altogether a massive musical structure. The text of the composition is drawn from the nineteenth chapter of Revelations, the first three parts of the work opening with, "Alleluia! salvation and glory, and honor and power unto the Lord our God."

Wednesday evening Mendelssohn's oratorio "Elijah" will be rendered. The event of the whole festival, however, will be on Thursday evening, when Bach's "Magnificat" in D, and Beethoven's "Symphony No. 9," in D minor, will be rendered. The former will be new in America, and the latter will have its history of two years ago to add to its attractiveness. Those who sat and dreamed through the rendering of this great work two years ago, who, after the chorus and orchestra had ceased, went into a delirium of joy, will scarcely be likely to restrain a desire to be present this year on Thursday evening.

The programme for the fourth and last night, Friday, embraces "Symphony No. 9," in C, by Schubert, and Liszt's "Prometheus." The Wednesday and Friday matinees will be devoted principally to music from the soloists and orchestra, and the Thursday matinée to music from a chorus of 2,000 children from the Cincinnati public schools. The foregoing is but a bare skeleton of the programme for the festival, but it may give an idea of the magnitude of the undertaking of Mr. Thomas and the Cincinnati choruses.

Whether the interpretation of the various compositions will be all that could be asked remains to be seen. Led, however, by Mr. Thomas, and by a quartet composed of such artists as Mrs. H. M. Smith, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Mr. M. W. Whitney, and Mr. W. J. Winch, there need be but little doubt of success. Mr. Whitney is to come to Cincinnati all the way from England for no other purpose than to be present at the great carnival. In addition to this quartet the following named artists, well known in New-York and Cincinnati, will be present to participate as alternates: Miss Abbie Whinnery, soprane, of Boston; Miss Emma Cranch, contralto, now with the Thomas orchestra; Mr. H. Alexander Bischoff, tenor, now of New-York, and Mr. Frank Remmertz, bass, of New-York.

Mr. Thomas is expected to be here on the Friday before the festival to take complete charge of all the choruses. The work of getting the hall in readiness is rapidly progressing, and already a seating capacity of at least 5,000 has been arranged, with standing room for 3,000 more. The organ will be entirely new, and is now being built by Messrs. Koehnken & Co., of this city. The sale of season tickets began yesterday, and more were sold in one day than were held during the whole festival of two years ago.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

REAL ESTATE
AND COLLECTION OFFICES.

W. N. GRISWOLD,

NO. 744 BROADWAY, corner Astor place.

FOR SALE.—Terms very easy, on installment plan if desired, Fordham Park lots, Lorilla'd estate, within City limits; rapid transit: 40 minutes from 42d st.; new brick depot; cost, $7,000; Harlem Railroad trains stop; advances made to build or improve on deposit of 25 per cent. of estimated cost; maps at this office; a chance to profitably invest rarely offered.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A youthful new and modern cottages at Throg's Neck, erected by Mr. Pierre Lorillard; terms very moderate; one of the most beautiful and healthful points on the Sound; within easy reach of the City; 15 feet of water for yachts; bathing in perfection, etc.

COTTAGES at Newport, R. I., for sale or to let.

TO LET—In Metropolitan Steam Power Building, Lofts, Lofts, Lofts, Nos. 9, 11, and 13 Baxter st., first-class in every respect, steam hoisting apparatus, steam and water pipes to extinguish fire; large saving in insurance; Nos. 9 and 11 hard and soft wood workers; No. 13 metal and hard wood workers. Call and examine.

TO LET—In first-class building, No. 744 Broadway, one of the finest banking rooms in the city, with new fixtures. Also, fine offices facing Broadway and Astor place. All complete in every respect.

TO LET—Rare opportunity at Pelham, with water front overlooking the Sound, elegant house, with all modern improvements furnished.

TO LET—Three-story high-stoop brick house, No. 586 7th av., all modern improvements, and to be put in perfect order. Location, the most central in the city, near junction of Broadway and 7th av. To be seen by permit only from this office.

TO LET—No. 19 Washington place: first-class house, to private family only.

TO LET—No. 413 Mercer st.; first-class stable.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—The 25x55, with extension, three-story high-stoop house No. 15 Clinton place; in excellent order; terms very moderate.

TO LET—Will be altered into store if desired—the building No. 7 Clinton place; in good order.

TO LET—The rear of the parlor floor No. 42 University place, corner of 11th st.

TO LET—The roomy house No. 133 8th st., near Broadway. Parties wanting a profitable house should call for permit.

TO LET—Offices in the building north-east corner of 8th st. and Broadway; second floor, 25x100; third floor, three large offices, one small; all in good order; reduced terms.

TO LET—A fine large first floor; extensive loft, 25x40; well lighted; 703 Broadway.

TO LET—The whole or part of upper part of No. 828 Broadway; very central location.

TO LET—The elegant store and basement, with rear shop, north-east corner 12th st. and Broadway a rare chance.

VALUABLE IMPROVED REAL ESTATE ON WEST SIDE FOR SALE.

Eight of the row of twenty houses on 92d st., about 250 feet west of 8th av. or Central Park.

They are three stories, entirely new brown-stone fronts, high stoops, 20x50, lots full depth. Well finished, with all modern improvements. As three of them are rented, the others can readily, and will be unless sold within a few days. The head of water is abundant, being supplied from the new reservoir at High Bridge. The arrangement of the houses is a pattern. This property is elegantly situated on high ground; the improvements already made and others rapidly going on to completion make it desirable as an investment.

Will be sold low. TERMS LIBERAL. Apply to SIDNEY C. GENIN, No. 144 West 45th st., or JAMES M. MARTENBURN & BRO., No. 35 Broad st., from 12 to 3.

$1,500 CASH—BALANCE ON BOND AND Mortgage—A cottage, eight rooms, modern improvements; situate on high ground, convenient to horse or steam cars, in Twenty-third Ward. Address JAMES I. PARSHALL, on Washington av., corner of 157th st., Morrisania.

A WELL-ARRANGED ENGLISH BASEment house, four-story brick, all improvements, in superior order, free and painted walls throughout, extra fine plumbing, for sale by 3d st., near 2d av., admirably adapted for a physician. F. G. & C. S. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A MOST DESIRABLE AND ELEGANTLY furnished small house, between 5th and 6th avs., above 5 th st. Complete in every respect; to a party desiring a small and genteel house at a small rent. Will be vacated in a few days. Will be sold much below original cost. Address STYLE, Box 125 *Times* Office.

BARGAIN.—FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE dwelling, corner of 62d st. and 9th. av.; $23,000. No. 308 West 58th st., $36,000—or will be rented. Three stores, shop, and stable, leased ground, No. 983 8th av.; terms easy. $14,000.
WILLIAM BEDELL, No. 985 8th av.

CHEAPEST FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house in City; size 20x55x100; all improvements, mirrors, gas fixtures, cornices, marble hall-ways, just painted in oil throughout. Owner, No. 31 Madison av.

A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HARDwood finish, on 120th st., near Madison av., two or three minutes from cars and boats to lower part of City. This is a new house and a great bargain. CHAS. MACRAE, Harlem Bank, 3d av. and 125th st.

FOR SALE.—MUST BE SOLD, THE VERY DESirable high-stoop house No. 884 Lexington av., at the junction with 42d st. and Broadway; will in a few years be a first-class business location, can be had at very low figures. Apply to OWNER, No. 7 3 6th av.

A FIRST-CLASS FULL SIZE FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house on 52d st., between 3d and 4th avs., will be sold at a bargain. Apply to ISAAC HONIG, No. 111 Broadway, Rooms G and H, basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—BROWN-STONE THREEstory and Mansard, 20x80x100, in good order. West 45th st., near Broadway, north side; eleven rooms above basement; parlor, 12 feet high; may remain. Address A. H., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

FORTY-SEVENTH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH Av., exceedingly desirable four-story high stoop brown-stone dwelling, 20x25x100; for sale reasonably. Offices No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FORTY-NINE WEST 49TH ST., PERFECT GEM.—Medium-sized, cabinet-finished high stoop stone dwelling, partly furnished; decided bargain. Office No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.
V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

A FOUR-STORY BROWN STONE HOUSE, 20x50x100, 3½ story, 42d st., near Broadway; great bargain, or open in same vicinity for $32,000 to $35,000. Apply to W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

WATER FRONT TO LEASE.—FOURTEEN lots, 100 31st st., East River; twenty feet water at low tide. LOWTHER & BROTHER,
Corner 1st av. and 30th st.

NINTH WARD.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF three-story, high-stoop house, No. 109 Bank st.; also part of house No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern improvements; large yards, good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

$175 PER MONTH TO A PRIVATE American family for a four-story English basement house, in good order, nicely and fully furnished; unexceptionable neighborhood. Principals address OWNER, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 11.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT BROWN-STONE front house in 22d st., near Broadway; extra wide; terms easy. For particulars apply at 82 East 23d st.

FOR SALE, FURNISHED—No. 317 WEST 51ST st. to be seen any time: $28,500; $20,000 may remain. Three-story brown-stone front. RANDELL.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

For Sale--$800! $800! $800!

NO. 119 SOUTH 2D ST., WILLIAMSBURG.

An elegant four-story high-stoop house, Philadelphia brick front, with brown-stone trimmings, with under-cellar and balcony; well built by days' work, with heater; sixteen rooms above the parlor; all modern improvements; gas-fixtures to go with house; first payment, $800; the balance in bond and mortgage; price of house $8,000, or will be rented for $800 per year, with privilege of purchasing.

IS AN ELEGANT HOUSE.

Present tenant has occupied it since it has been built. Depth of lot 100 feet.

Apply to WILLIAM A. PEASE, Sixpenny Savings Bank, Astor place, New-York, or at the premises.

PROSPECT PARK PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, the new and elegant brown-stone private residences, just finishing, on Carroll st., near 6th av., Brooklyn, size 21x45; contain all improvements, plate glass windows, marble and carved wood mantels, furniture, elevated range, baths, closets, &c.; are finely finished, and well worthy the attention of parties desiring a first-class house at a low figure; easy terms; Atlantic and 5th av. cars, from Fulton, Wall, and South ferries; distance twenty minutes. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE OR WILL RENT FURNISHED F—A fine house with fourteen large rooms; size 22x62; lot 35x125; with side yard; has a parlor story finished in hard-wood; location unsurpassed: No. 847 Lincoln place, near the fountain of main entrance to Prospect Park; price very low; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or No. 251 Broadway, room No. 6, from 12 to 2; photograph plans there.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, FURNISHED or not, modern improvements, fine shade, fruit, stables, acre garden; near depot; sixty minutes to Trinity Church or Canal st., unless half-hourly rate; only $900; a delightful home. Address W. J., Box No. 4,115 Post office.

COTTAGE TO LET—ON PASSAIC RIVER, AT Cavondale, N. J.; twelve rooms; all outbuildings; fruit, shade, healthy; seven acres; private water front; City Hall in forty minutes; depot ten minutes' walk; rent $600.
W. VAN ZANDT, No. 19 West 21st st.

LONG BRANCH.

MONMOUTH BEACH and SEABRIGHT COTTAGES to rent for the Summer.

Catalogues on application to
F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

JAMES L. WELLS,
Real Estate and Insurance Broker,
No. 106 Broadway.

Offers for rent several desirable dwellings in the new Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth wards at prices from $300 to $2,500 per year; also choice pr perties for sale.

TO RENT—ELABORATELY AND HANDSOMELY furnished—On East 47th st., close to 5th av., a handsome four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 25x70x100; will be rented to a desirable private family only. HONER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

THREE-STORY AND HIGH BASEMENT brown-stone-house, No. 136 East 58th st., to let or lease. Also flats at No. 570 Lexington av., from $40 to $50 per month. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET OR LEASE—$1,000 TO $1,200 RENT; two fine houses high-stoop houses on Lexington av and 74th st.; houses with mirrors, hardwood finished. Particulars at No. 1,136 3d av., between 66th and 67th sts., or No. 152 74th st., near Lexington av. Cut this out; come quick.

NO. 226 EAST 12TH ST.—ELEGANT FIRSTclass four-story basement and cubcellar high-stoop brown-stone house, most complete order, with every modern improvement. 22 6x85x103.5, will be sold at a bargain. Apply to RICHARD V. HARNETT, No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT.

For the season or year, a handsome stone villa at Hastings-on-Hudson; twelve rooms, in perfect order, completely furnished, piano, &c., large stable, boat-house, cottage with extra rooms, green-house, &c.; eight acres beautifully laid out with lawns, forest trees, large garden, walks, steps down to Hudson River, &c.; fine views from Highlands to Staten Island, five minutes' walk from station, twenty trains, and two boats daily each way, forty-three minutes from town, perfectly healthy and free from mosquitoes. Address Box No. 1,293 New-York Post Office, or R. LEDEYO, No. 4 Pine st.

TO LET—ON MODERATE TERMS, THE DWELling houses, containing all modern improvements: No. 103 West 14th st., near 6th av., four story, high stoop, brown stone.
No. 51 West 12th st., between 5th and 6th avs., four story, English basement, brown stone.
No. 240 West 12th st., three story, high stoop brick.
No. 146 Macdougal st., three story, high stoop brick, in perfect order.
No. 418 West 18th st., four story, high stoop brick, containing twenty-three rooms, very cheap.
No. 134 Perry st., three story, high stoop brick.
And others. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS,
Successor to P. Blanchet, No. 294 6th av.

TO LEASE FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, Lawrence, miles from New-York, on Long Island, a first-class and elegant country residence of seventy-five acres, beautifully laid out and in a high state of cultivation, five minutes' walk from the depots of two different railroads; frequent trains, healthy location, and desirable in every respect; large modern house, stables, ice-house, hot-house, and everything complete appertaining to a gentleman's first-class residence; rent $125 per month. Address CHEAP, Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO RENT.—THE FURNISHED, COMMODIOUS house and grounds situated at Fort Tryon, Washington Heights, within five minutes of Hudson River Railroad, Inwood station, commanding one of the most picturesque views on the Hudson. The mansion and stables are in perfect order, house recently and handsomely furnished. Rent moderate to a genteel family. Apply to T. H. MESSENGER, No. 161 Maiden lane, New-York.

DESIRABLE DWELLINGS AT REASONABLE RENTS.—Medium-sized house, with good garden; rent $1,000. Large double house, partly furnished, with extensive grounds, coach-house and stable; rent, $2,500. These houses are elegantly situated on the banks of the Hudson, within fifteen minutes by train from 30th st., and are furnished with all modern conveniences for Summer or Winter residence. Inquire of EUGENE MURRAY, on the premises, foot of 145st st., North River, or of R. J. HOGUET, No. 112 Duane st.

TO RENT—BY THE MONTH OR FOR A YEAR, within an hour's distance of New-York, near New-Brunswick, and on the Raritan River, a beautifully situated and thoroughly furnished country house in perfect order; garden planted and made, and good stables attached. Apply to JOHN H. POOL, No. 33 Water st., New-York; or, C. L. HARDENBERGH, New-Brunswick, N. J.

TO RENT, OR EXCHANGE—AT RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A country residence, containing fifteen rooms, partially furnished; one mile from Harrison Station. Well shaded, fine grounds, plenty of fruit, stable and carriage house in good order, fine well of water on premises, also water in the house. Address L. M. L., Box No. 1,712 New-York Post Office.

TO LET.—EITHER FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, two cottages at New-Brighton, Staten Island, situate on First st., between York and Franklin avs., about three minutes from boat landing; houses and grounds in good order. Splendid location, adjoining the residence of Henry G. Stebbins, Esq. For particulars apply to J. A. VAN BUSKIRK, 67 East 10th st.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTEENTH ST., NEAR BOULEVARD.—To let, handsome three-story basement and cellar frame house, containing all the modern improvements and frescoed; four lots of ground, carriage-house, and stable; rent to a first-class tenant $1,000 per annum.
RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, room F, basement.

TO LET—FROM MAY TO OCTOBER, LARGE FURnished house with barn, &c; lot 125x100 feet, pleasantly located at Woodside, a suburb of Newark, N. J., near two lines of railroad running to New-York; will leave cow, horse, chickens, &c. on the place if desired; price for season $600. Also, a modern house for $200. I. H. BOYLAN, No. 755 Broad st., Newark, N. J.

TO RENT LOW—IN PASSAIC, N. J., TWELVE miles from Jersey City; furnished or unfurnished; house, ten rooms; two acres in garden and lawn; fine shade and fruit; carriage-house, barn, &c.; near depot. MAX MORSE, No. 58 Beaver st., or J. M. HOWE, No. 9 East 17th st., or on the premises, Mrs. FANNIE MARCELLUS.

TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSES.—
West 30th st., close to 5th av., 25x69, ½ block.
West 58th st., close to 6th av., 22x50, ½ block.
West 124th st., near 9th av., 22x60, ½ block.
West 9th st., close to 5th av., 20x90, ½ block.
New list unfurnished and furnished houses.
J. S. MATHEWS, No. 240 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1 TO OCT. 1, a first-class house with all modern improvements, in the best location in the Nineteenth Ward, in Brooklyn; thirty minutes from the City Hall, New-York; rent low to a good tenant. Address, for one week, with reference, No. CARLETON, Box No. 306 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

TO LET—THE FINELY-LOCATED FLOORS ON north-west corner of 6th av. and 14th st.; lately put in first-class order, and well adapted for tailors, milliners, dress-makers, &c.; will be divided to suit applicants. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, successor to P. Blanchet, No. 294 6th av.

A VERY LOW RENT—COMMODIOUS MODERN house with bath-room, &c.; partially furnished if desired; near railroad station at Stony Point, Rockland County, or looking Hudson; brick stable and carriage-house, if desired to suit. Address BALLEVUE, Box No. 143 *Times* Office.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED, THE handsome three-story brown-stone house No. 77 St. Mark's av., first house east of Flatbush av.; only three blocks from the main entrance to Prospect Park; very desirable location; price, unfurnished, $1,000 or $1,200; furnished, $1,400. Apply at PEREGO'S, No. 83 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET—FURNISHED, OR FOR SALE FURNISHED or unfurnished, at a great bargain, Gothic house, twelve rooms, eight City lots, carriage-house, with plenty of fruit and shade trees, all in perfect order, in Jamaica, five minutes' walk from Melrose Depot. W. H. DEGRAAF, No. 87 Bowery.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—AN ELEGANT suite of five rooms, with every convenience (no kitchen) on the second floor of the first-class house No. 33 East 17th st., north side Union square, next to Everett House; also single rooms for gentlemen by the year only; breakfast provided by janitor if desired.

TO RENT—ON 5TH AV., NEAR 49TH ST., A desirable first-class four-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 26x65x100; the house is being put in perfect order, and possession given May 1, 1875. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or R. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine and No. 35 East 17th sts.

NINTH WARD.—THE WHOLE OR PART OF three-story, high-stoop house, No. 109 Bank st.; also part of house No. 774 Greenwich st.; all modern improvements; large yards, good rear. RUFUS KING, No. 67 7th av.

$175 PER MONTH TO A PRIVATE American family for a four-story English basement house, in good order, nicely and fully furnished; unexceptionable neighborhood. Principals address OWNER, No. 167 Broadway, Room No. 11.

TO RENT—10TH ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS., four-story, English basement brick; carpets, shades, cornices, mirrors, oil-cloths, &c.; rents moderate to a good tenant. Apply to L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., Bible House.

A FURNISHED HOUSE, TWENTY MILES up the Hudson, on the west bank, twelve rooms; three acres; shade, fruit, boat-house on the river; boating and fishing; location unsurpassed for health; rent low. E. DOUGHTY, No. 336 Broadway, third floor.

APRIL LIST.—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED houses; reduced rentals!!! On and adjoining 5th, Madison and Park avs.
Offices, No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.
W. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

NINE-ACRE HOMESTEAD TO LET—One hour in Jersey, on Pennsylvania Railroad; good house and outbuildings; plenty fruit, garden soil; three-quarters mile from Railway Depot; rental $350 per year. BAKER & MOUNT, Rahway, N. J.

TO LET OR FOR SALE AT FLUSHING—UNfurnished house, every convenience; fine, dry, healthy location, near three depots; stable, acre of ground, trees, hedges, &c; on Sanford av. Apply to F. N. LAWRENCE, No. 30 Broad st.

$500—GOOD HOUSE, NINE ROOMS, SIX acres land, out-buildings, fruit and shade, pleasant and healthy; near station; one hour from City; Central Railroad of New-Jersey. L. H. K. SMALLEY, Fanwood, New-Jersey.

FLAT TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEment in the beautiful and commodious new building No. 320 West 14th st.; has all the modern improvements; rent very reasonable. Apply at No. 338 West 14th st.

A VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY brown-stone high-stoop house to rent; 25x75x100; West 18th st., near 5th av., (twenty-two rooms;) fine order; permit for first-class boarders. O. W. DOW.
OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

TO LET, UNFURNISHED—POSSESSION AT once—the very desirable high-stoop residence No. 584 7th av., near 42d st. and Broadway cars; all improvements, fine order; $1,500. Can be seen at any time. Owner, No. 723 6th av.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, A two-story house of five rooms, with gas and water, &c., No. 451 West 35th st.; rent, $35 per month. Inquire of JOHN F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 270 West 34th st., corner 8th av.

A TWO AND A HALF STORY HIGH-STOOP brick house with all modern improvements, rent $450, to let; 8th av. and 128th st. Inquire on the premises, or of ADOLPH LEVY, No. 66 West 52d st.

A THREE-STORY AND ATTIC HIGH-STOOP house, No. 121 East 12th st., fourteen rooms; modern improvements; in perfect order. Apply to owner, on premises.

TO RENT—NO. 125 WEST 42D ST., ELEGANT parlors, first and second floors, to a first-class party; house beautifully frescoed; situation unsurpassed; reference exchanged.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house No. 164 Wooster st. to let for business purposes or for a private residence; rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of T. J. OAKLEY, No. 546 Broadway.

TO LET—ENGLISH-BASEMENT BROWN-STONE four-story medium-sized house, 20 feet front, in good order, at reasonable rent; No. 34 West 16th st., near 5th av. Apply to OWNER, No. 314 West 34th st.

VERY DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED and unfurnished, in all the cross streets and avenues, at reduced rents. For permits apply to McCAFFERTY & HITCHMAN, 5th av., corner 52d st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR PARTIALLY FURnished, the elegant medium-size house No. 667 5th av., opposite St. Thomas' Church. F. H. AMIDON, No. 220 5th av.

TO LET—NEAR LONG BRANCH, FULLY FURnished cottage, fourteen rooms, stables; one and a half acres, fruit, &c.; rent, $600; half value. Address LEXINGTON, No. 308 West 23d st.

TO LET—BEAUTIFUL FLATS IN EAST 79TH ST. at reduced rents. Apply in the office, No. 326 East 79th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

A—TO LET—THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, on West 33d st., near 8th av.; all modern improvements; neighborhood first-class. Owner, J. MOORE, No. 280 10th av., near 26th st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED—THE DESIRABLE dwelling No. 329 West 23d st., on favorable terms to a good tenant. Apply on the premises to Dr. MARCELLIN, or to H. M. FRANCIS, No. 65 Broadway.

TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A FURNISHED house with modern improvements; fine view and spacious grounds. HORACE PIERSON,
Bloomfield, N. J.

A FINELY FURNISHED HOUSE—SIXTEEN rooms on 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs.; all improvements; in first-class condition.
DANIEL CONNOLLEY, No. 102 4th av.

TO LEASE.—WITHIN TWO HUNDRED FEET OF Broadway, five-story basement house, suitable for boarding or apartment purposes, seventy feet deep on each story. E. WILLIAMSON, owner, No. 133 6th av.

TO LET—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP HOUSE, No. 136 West 36th st., near Broadway, complete, with all improvements: low rent. JOHN MATHEWS, No. 82 Nassau st., Room No. 6.

TO LET—LARGE FOUR-STORY BROWN-STONE high-stoop house. No. 40 East 19th st., near Broadway, complete with all improvements; low rent. JOHN MATHEWS, No. 82 Nassau st., Room No. 6.

NO. 50 EAST 74TH ST.—FINE FOUR-STORY house to let cheap, to a good tenant; one three-story, No. 204 East 70th st. FRANKFIELD, owner, No. 323 8th av.

THIRTIETH ST., JUST WEST OF 5TH av., exceptionally desirable medium-size, high-stoop dwelling, in perfect order; for furnished. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr., No. 11 Pine st., or No. 33 East 17th st.

TO LET—ON MODERATE TERMS, THE BUILDING No. 290 6th av., between 18th and 19th sts.; store and dwelling part conveniently divided. Apply to A. SOUBIROUS, No. 294 6th av.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, HOUSE, FIFTEEN rooms, carriage-house, about one acre fruit; fine river view; very healthy; no mosquitoes. JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand st., corner Bowery.

A PARTIALLY FURNISHED HOUSE TO rent, 33d st., near Madison av., four-story, brown-stone, high-stoop; rent only $3,000; very desirable. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway and 17th st.

NO. 23 EAST 73D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To let, elegant first-class four-story brown-stone dwelling. RICHARD V. HARNETT,
No. 111 Broadway, Room F, basement.

TO LET—NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I.—BRICK HOUSE, in perfect order, and completely furnished, suitable for small family; will be let very low to first-class tenant only. Apply to H. C. R. & CO., No. 15 Warren st.

FURNISHED HOUSE, WITH MODERN conveniences; pleasant location, near depot, Plainfield. Inquire of agents there, or
T. W. MOORE, No. 379 Pearl st.

TO RENT—ON TERMS SUITABLE TO THE TIMES, a factory in perfect order, with warerooms, large yard, steam-engine, and elevator. Inquire at No. 400 East 33d st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED—No. 115 East 18th st.; four-story, Brown-stone house. Inquire of ARTEMAS H. HOLMES, No. 11 Pine st.

TO RENT.—HOUSE NO. 66 EAST 127TH ST.; three-story, high stoop, brick; will be rented low to a good tenant. Apply to
W. A. CLARK, No. 2,343 3d av.

TO LET—NO. 20 WAVERLEY PLACE, WELL LOcated and arranged for a large boarding-house; the corner building adjoining, can be obtained if desired. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine st.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, WESTCHESTER COUNty, near depot, frame house, ten rooms; with garden, ice-house, &c. Apply to WILLIAM H. POPHAM, No. 31 Front st.

FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE HIGH-STOOP house, three stories, bay window, to let, completely furnished, to a private family; very moderate; possession any time this month. No. 128 East 33d st.

TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house, No. 27 East 13th st., to let or lease; also a shop at No. 196 Franklin st. Owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE HOUSE No. 18 4th av.; entrance through the store; rent low. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—FIRST STORY AND BASEMENT, ASSC third story, N. 153 West 28th st., near 7th av.; stationary washtubs on each floor. Inquire at No. 155 West 27th st., or on the premises, Mrs. FANNIE MARCELLUS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—NO. 22 EAST 47TH ST. near Windsor Hotel. Apply to A. G. THOEF, Jr., No. 7 Pine st.

TO LET—UNFURNISHED, ON MURRAY-HILL, NEAR Park av., medium-sized house, reasonably. Address owner, GEORGE W. DILLAWAY, No. 47 William st.

A—FIFTH AV. APARTMENT HOUSE. No. 222, opposite Café Brunswick.—To let, a very desirable suite, front, third floor; parlor, bedroom, bath, &c.

FURNISHED SECOND FLOOR TO LET.—No. 327 East 15th st., Stuyvesant square, suitable for small family.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, PLAINFIELD, N. J.; pleasant location, near depot; $65 per month.
E. HAVILAND, No. 14 Barclay st.

FRONT OFFICES AND LOFTS TO LET. Apply to TAPSCOTT BROS.' & CO., No. 36 South st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A GOOD HOUSE ON 20TH TO 23D sts., between 5th and 7th avs., for which the cash will be paid in full, if the building and price suit. House must be not less than twenty feet frontage; four stories. No agents or offer will be received. Address PEARSON, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS BROTHER wish board in a private family; location between 23d and 42d sts. and 4th and 8th avs.; room must be nicely furnished and have a pleasant outlook; no other boarders; for satisfactory accommodations a good price will be paid. Address, with all particulars, C. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN A PRIvate family, by a gentleman and sister, from about the 20th inst; location 18th to 55th st., 3d to 9th av.; must be connecting rooms; will furnish one room; American or English family preferred; reference exchanged. Address, giving full particulars, Y. A. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, board with furnished or partially furnished rooms, where there are few or no other boarders; two rooms; location between 34 and 47th sts.; good references given and required. Address, with terms, JOHN JOHNSON, Box No. 148 *Times* office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURnished room, with board, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; location above 14th st. and near 5th av.; terms, $40 to $50 per month; references. Address J. C. B., Box No. 282, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD OF six years desire permanent board with a refined family; one large or two smaller rooms. Address, stating terms, location of rooms, &c., BONNELL, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A QUIET BACHELOR A FURnished room, with or without board, in a strictly private family, reading below 23d st. best references. Address RAMS, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED MAY 1—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR three, with board; vicinity of 4th av., below 30th st., terms moderate; references exchanged. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 314, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED — BY GENTLEMAN AND wife in exchange for use of furniture of four-story house. A. B., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, on first floor, with or without board, in a good, central location. Address, stating terms, BOARDER, box No. 199, *Times* office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTOR TO close an estate, a splendid pair of black horses, 16½ hands high; warranted sound and kind; have been driven together three years. Can be seen at Selden Stables, No. 158 East 23d st. Also, a second-hand landau, rockaway, and coupé, built by the best City manufacturers; harness for same of best City make.

A VERY DESIRABLE STABLE TO LET near Washington square; accommodations for several horses; in perfect order; will let for private or business purposes. OGDEN & CLARK, Broadway, corner 17th st.

CLINTON PLACE, NEAR 6TH AV.—FOR Sale, the well-known livery stables of Thomas Norris, size 48x140. Will sell at a bargain. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—BY THE MONTH OR FOR THE SUMmer season, on very reasonable terms; a splendid team of horses, carriages, and man in livery. Call at or address No. 128 West 31st st.

PRIVATE STABLE FOR SALE OR TO LET. —Six stalls; rooms for coachman; possession immediately or May 1: first-class location. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS BROTHER wish board in a private family; location between 23d and 42d sts. and 4th and 8th avs.; room must be nicely furnished and have a pleasant outlook; no other boarders; for satisfactory accommodations a good price will be paid. Address, with all particulars, C. W., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED IN A PRIvate family, by a gentleman and sister, from about the 20th inst; location 18th to 55th st., 3d to 9th av.; must be connecting rooms; will furnish one room; American or English family preferred; reference exchanged. Address, giving full particulars, Y. A. M., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife, board with furnished or partially furnished rooms, where there are few or no other boarders; two rooms; location between 34 and 47th sts.; good references given and required. Address, with terms, JOHN JOHNSON, Box No. 148 *Times* office.

A YOUNG GENTLEMAN DESIRES A FURnished room, with board, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; location above 14th st. and near 5th av.; terms, $40 to $50 per month; references. Address J. C. B., Box No. 282, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN, WIFE, AND CHILD OF six years desire permanent board with a refined family; one large or two smaller rooms. Address, stating terms, location of rooms, &c., BONNELL, Box No. 259 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED.—BY A QUIET BACHELOR A FURnished room, with or without board, in a strictly private family, reading below 23d st. best references. Address RAMS, Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED MAY 1—UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR three, with board; vicinity of 4th av., below 30th st., terms moderate; references exchanged. Address PERMANENT, Box No. 314, TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BOARD WANTED — BY GENTLEMAN AND wife in exchange for use of furniture of four-story house. A. B., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

ONE OR TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED, on first floor, with or without board, in a good, central location. Address, stating terms, BOARDER, box No. 199, *Times* office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

I WANT SOME HONORABLE PARTY WITH means that will take one-half interest in three useful inventions, and have models at the Centennial Exhibition; I call special attention of parties that would like to have clean streets at little expense to one of my inventions; no agents. J. McG., Box 125 *Times* Office.

$600 TO $800.—WANTED—A BUSINESS man with the above amount to take half interest in a well-established and very good business; immense profits; investigation solicited.
T. JOHNSON, No. 307 West 34th st.

WANTED—A PARTY WITH SOME CAPITAL, acquainted with the gents furnishing goods business, to join the advertiser in a Western city; location secured. Address E. K., Box No. 314 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$2,000.—WANTED—A SPECIAL OR WORKing partner in an established scientific monthly. Address SCIENTIFIC, Box 181 *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF Marble and marbleized mantels; all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, head-stones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO'S Steam Marble Works, 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—AN EXtensive stock of marble and marbleized mantels, and all other marble work. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 13th st., near 3d av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE NEW UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

THE TIMES has established a new Up-town Branch Office for the sale of papers, the reception of advertisements and subscriptions, and the transaction of any business in connection with the paper. It is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts.,

and is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

FIFTH AV., BETWEEN 28TH AND 32D sts.—A private family, residing on the avenue, will rent second floor, elegantly furnished, entire or in suites, with strictly first-class board, at reasonable rates; also, after May 1, third-story parlor and bedroom; references exchanged.
Address, with name and requirements, M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

BOARDERS SOLICITED.—CHILDREN FROM infants to seventeen years old will be well cared for, with or without nurses; situation on an eminence overlooking the village, and surroundings of Walton; healthy location, excellent water; references exchanged. For further particulars inquire immediately of Mrs. J. B. HOWLAND, Walton, Delaware Co., N. Y.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING AN elegant house, and having more room than they require, would rent a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, bath, &c., to a permanent responsible party, with or without board. Address MADISON SQUARE, Box No. 279 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY OF THE FIRST RE-spectability, in 30th st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished front room, modern improvements and ample closets, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address, with name, C. L. S., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING IN AN elegant house near 42d st., between 5th and Madison avs., will let third floor, with private bath-room, to a gentleman and wife, or to two gentlemen, for $80 per week; table unsurpassed. Address C., Post Office Box No. 1,466.

MRS. PITKIN, FORMERLY NO. 235 WEST 38th st., having leased the two elegant connecting houses north-west corner 49th st. and Madison av., is prepared to make favorable arrangements with families for Spring and Summer board. Hou

THE NATIONAL GAME.

BASE-BALL.

OPENING OF THE SEASON—THE INITIAL CONTEST WON BY THE NEW NINE OF THE MUTUALS.

The new nine of the Mutual Club formally opened the base-ball season in this vicinity at the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, with a game against a strong field nine of amateurs. The game, considering the condition of the field and the "rustiness" exhibited by some of the players on both sides, was a very good one. The Mutuals had their full nine out, Gerhardt, who had come from Washington to take part in the game, being present.

Play opened shortly after 3 P. M., with the Mutuals at the bat, Mr. Chadwick being chosen as umpire. The fielding, especially behind the bat, where most of the errors on both sides were made, was anything but good during the first few innings; but as the game progressed, and the players became more accustomed to the grounds, a marked improvement was noticed in the infield playing of the professionals, the latter part of the game being played by them with few errors, mostly wild pitches by Matthews. In the last inning, when the score stood at 10 to 4 in favor of the Mutuals, the field team made matters exceedingly lively for them for a time. Their chances for the game, however, were killed by some sharp infield play by Hicks, Gerhardt, and Start, which put their side out after having scored three runs. Of the play shown on the Mutual side, a brilliant running catch by Booth in the sixth inning and some very clever "pick ups" by Nelson and Gerhardt were deserving of most credit. Their batting score was led by Start and McGee. For the field team Rule and Lawrence played their positions with sound judgment, while Crosby and Hibben made some grand catches in the outfield. Of the new players engaged by the Mutuals for this season all played well except Hicks, the catcher, who was completely out of form. However, as this is his first game for the year, and as Matthews' peculiar delivery bothers all catchers more or less for the first few games, there is an excuse for the bad play shown by Hicks yesterday. Gerhardt, the new third baseman, is a good one and a decided acquisition to the nine. He faces hot grounders in good style, and throws with great force and accuracy. In yesterday's game he did not have much to do, but attended to all that came in his way with marked ability. McGee, the centre fielder, comes from last year's Atlantic nine, in which he made an excellent reputation as an outfielder and batter. Although he is a comparatively young player, his style of play and powers as a batsman have placed him in the front ranks of the profession. Booth, the right fielder, played with the Atlantics for one or two seasons as left field. He is a sure catch and a good batsman, and one of the most accurate throwers of the nine. The remaining members of the nine are all well known from their connection with the Mutual Club as first-class men in every respect. Taken altogether, they are as fine a collection of players as could be brought together in any one club. They are under the management of Mr. Cammeyer, who, from his long connection with and knowledge of base-ball matters, will undoubtedly bring out their strong points during the season. The nine will play on the Capitoline Grounds on the upper field every fair day during the present week. Appended is the score of the game:

SCORE.

Mutual.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.	Field Team.	R.	1B.	P.O.	A.
Hicks, c.....	0	0	5	5	Lawrence, l b.	1	0	11	0
Nelson, 2d b..	1	1	2	4	Hibben, l. f...	1	1	2	0
Gedney, l. f..	2	0	1	0	Clinton, s. s..	0	0	2	2
Start, 1st b....	4	4	14	0	Crosby, c. f....	2	2	1	0
Booth, r. f....	2	2	2	2	Rule, p.....	1	0	1	2
McGee, c. f....	1	3	0	0	Decker, c.....	0	1	8	0
Gerhardt, 3d b	0	1	2	1	Palmer, 2d b..	1	0	0	1
Robbworth s s	0	0	1	1	West, 3d b....	1	1	1	2
Matthews, p..	0	0	0	2	Thomas, r. f..	0	1	0	3
Total.....	10	11	27	15	Total.....	7	4	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Mutual.....	0	1	2	0	4	0	1	0	2	—10
Field.....	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	3	—7

Runs earned—Mutual, 2; Field, 0.
First base on errors—Mutual, 5; Field, 6.
Total fielding errors—Mutual, 13; Field, 16.
Time of game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.
Umpire—Mr. Henry Chadwick, of Brooklyn.

On Thursday next the Chelseas, of Brooklyn, will play the Mutuals on the Capitoline Grounds, game to be called at 3 o'clock sharp.

RAILROAD NOTES.

CONFERENCE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY AND THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

The Conference Committees of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company and the Panama Railroad Company held another meeting yesterday for the purpose of coming to some agreement in regard to a pro rata division of receipts, which should form the basis of a new contract. It is understood that the question of passenger traffic was satisfactorily arranged, and the freightage partly so, but that here a serious hitch occurred, which resulted, after a long discussion, in an adjournment without a settlement. The report is that the Panama Railroad demanded certain figures which the steam-ship company, after some demurring, agreed to give, and that the railroad company then increased their demands. After adjournment the Railroad Committee had a conference among themselves, and decided to modify their figures. An attempt was made to hunt up the members of the other committee for the purpose of resuming the conference, but they had scattered too effectually to be brought together again. The proposition of the Railroad Committee is to be laid before the Steam-ship Committee for their action, possibly to-morrow, but probably at the meeting on Wednesday. The officials of both companies, when questioned, pretended ignorance of the details of the conclusions reached by the conference, or, in fact, of anything done.

THE CANAL FRAUDS.

ACTION OF THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The Board of Managers of the Produce Exchange held a special meeting on Friday, and drew up the following form of petition:

To the Honorable the Legislature of the State of New-York:

We, the undersigned, merchants of the City of New-York, members of the New-York Produce Exchange, and others engaged in the commerce of the country, respectfully request your honorable body to authorize the reduction of canal tolls as recommended by the Canal Board at their meeting of March 17, 1875.

Copies of this petition were circulated yesterday for signature and were numerously signed. They are to be sent to Albany early next week.

The committee delegated to carry to Gov. Tilden the resolutions adopted at the great Anti-canal Ring meeting returned yesterday. They represent the Governor as expressing great pleasure at the support which the merchants of New-York have given him, and they are confident that their mission will be productive of good results.

MAYOR WICKHAM IN ALBANY.

Mayor Wickham left his office in the City Hall at an unusually early hour yesterday. His absence was noticed by a great number of Democratic politicians, who called after his departure. In the morning he held his usual weekly levee, which was attended by several Tammany Assemblymen and Senators, who seemed to regard their conflict at Albany as a lost cause. Whatever information they may have imparted to the Mayor was not made known beyond their own circle, but it seemed to make some impression upon his Honor, as he retired soon after, and subsequently proceeded to Albany. He will meet Mrs. Wickham at the State capital, where she is stopping with a lady friend, and, it is said, will confer with Gov. Tilden in relation to legislative matters affecting the interests of this City, the "Miller bill" in particular.

THE POST OFFICE.

The following is the report of the mail matter delivered and collected by the letter-carriers at the New-York Post Office, and the expenses incident thereto, for the month of March: Carriers employed, 330; delivery trips daily, 6; collection trips daily, 14; registered letters delivered, 20,299; mail letters delivered, 3,014,896; mail postal cards delivered, 293,960; local letters delivered, 1,847,204; local postal cards delivered, 468,060; newspapers, &c., delivered, 606,222; letters returned to the office, 33,931; letters collected, 4,666,447; postal cards collected, 597,077; newspapers, &c., collected, 495,916. Total postage on matter put in the office for local delivery either by carrier or the office, $95,976 37. Amount paid carriers, $30,364 30. These figures show an increase of nearly $17,000 in the amount of local postage over that received during the month of March, 1874.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL BROWN OR BLACK, no previous wash, BOSWELL & WARNER'S "COLORIFIC FOR THE HAIR." All druggists. Depot No. 9 Dey st., New-York.

AT HOME AGAIN.
BARGAINS IN
FURNITURE.
Having thoroughly rebuilt our warehouse, we have stocked it with a large and elegant assortment of new goods FROM OUR OWN MANUFACTORY, comprising Parlor, Library, Dining-room, and Chamber Furniture. All of the latest and most approved designs, and of superior workmanship. We use only the best materials. All goods sold warranted as represented.
WARREN WARD & CO.,
25 AND 27 SPRING ST., CORNER CROSBY.

CHENEY BROS.'
AMERICAN SILKS.
Black & Colored Gros Grains.
We are receiving daily additions to our Selected Stock of these Fine Goods, and we unhesitatingly say that, for the price, there is no Silk sold in this country that gives so good a combination of beauty and durability. They are warranted not to cut or change color in wearing.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th st.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

GRAND EXHIBITION
of Seasonable
CARRIAGES,
IN ALL THE FASHIONABLE STYLES.
ROAD WAGONS,
ALL WEIGHTS, IN GREAT VARIETY, SUPERBLY FINISHED.
BRADLEY, PRAY & CO.,
No. 25 Union Square.

STORAGE
TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.
Storage and Insurance of Jewelry, Plate, Pictures, Laces, and other Valuables.
Facilities are afforded for opening of packages, and for occasional removal of the whole or part of contents.
Our Factory on the premises enables us to clean and put in perfect order Plate, &c., if desired.
Packages and Articles will be sent for and delivered by our own wagons free of charge.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

STORAGE.
Family Plate and other valuables received on storage as usual by
BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & Co.,
Nos. 565 and 567 Broadway.
Packages called for and delivered free of charge in this City.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

A. T. DEMAREST,
NOS. 628 AND 630 BROADWAY,
FINE CARRIAGES.
LARGE AND ELEGANT VARIETY OF ALL STYLES FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Every Carriage guaranteed for one year.

Willcox & Gibbs.
The only Standard Sewing-machine REALLY
Silent and Light Running.
MAKES A SECURE SEAM—the best, if properly sewn.
IS SAFE FOR WOMEN—even if delicate. Physicians recommend it.
IS EASIEST TO LEARN—and for families and many manufacturers,
HAS NO RIVAL!
Main Office: No. 658 BROADWAY, N. Y.
Brooklyn Office: No. 76 COURT ST.
Jersey City Office: No. 285 GROVE ST.
CAUTION!—BEWARE OF UNPRINCIPLED DEALERS who japan old and worn-out MACHINES, and palm them off as new. Also, buy none but genuine NEEDLES. Each and every NEEDLE made by us is stamped on the shank, "Pat. March, 1861." All others are worthless.
GOOD AGENTS WANTED.

ART SALE. ART SALE. ART SALE
SOMERVILLE GALLERY.
NO. 82 5TH AV.,
MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS,
April 12 and 13, at 8 o'clock,
PARIS SALON PICTURES.
Bertrand's "Ophelia," Oertel's "Rock of Ages," De Neuville's "Soldier of the Line," Chaplin's "The Babe," Coasman's "In Full Dress," Pabst's "Alsace, Present and Future," Bonnemaison's "Morning in Normandy," Pabst's "Preparing Crowns and Flowers to Welcome the French Soldiers," De Penille's "Environs of Naples." Also, examples by the following distinguished artists: Amberg, Duffenbach, Bonfazi, Curry, Bellows, Hamman, Campotisto, Brown, Picou, Thom, Whittridge, Champney, Cropsey, De Bergue, Schepels, Pollpot, Noel, and others of equal prominence.
R. SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER.

TO BUSINESS MEN.
Whoever would attract more than his share of patronage in business must make greater efforts than his competitors in some form or other. If his store is in a great public thoroughfare, that will be very effective; if he has been long established, and has acquired the good-will of many customers, that fact will also be of some value; and if to these is added an attractive stock of goods, and he employs intelligent and experienced salesmen, then he has complied with the conditions in business that usually insure success.
Newspaper advertising offers such facilities for addressing all classes from which customers would be likely to be attracted, that it is now recognized by business men having faith in their own wares as the best of all possible salesmen—one who never sleeps and is never weary—who goes after business early and late—who accosts the merchant in his shop, the lawyer in his office, the student in his study, the cultivated woman at the family fireside—who can be in a thousand places at once, and speak to a million people each day, saying to each one the best thing in the best manner.
Newspaper advertising secures a business connection on the most permanent and independent basis; and is, in a certain sense, a guarantee to the customer of fair and moderate prices. Experience has shown that the dealer whose wares have obtained a public celebrity is not only enabled to sell, but is forced to sell at reasonable rates, and to furnish a good article.
Advertising in the best papers has a permanent influence which remains always at work, because it is mainly addressed to intelligent readers, who are of business habits and appreciate a business statement.

TO MANUFACTURERS.
It is well known that the leading jobbing merchants are invariably reluctant to handle new goods without some form of monopoly or advantage over the smaller merchants.
Secondly—Some merchants will argue that manufacturers who use a trade-mark should confine a knowledge of it to the trade, so that the profit of dealers would be always assured. On this basis the manufacturer would be always at the mercy of any rival who made goods of a similar character, and who was willing to offer a larger profit to the jobbing merchant and retail dealer.
Thirdly—The compromise growing out of these different interests has led to numerous efforts by manufacturers securing, in some form, an appearance of uniform prices on sales representing equal amounts under equal conditions.
Fourthly—The jobbing merchant promises in return to respect the interest of retail dealers; but, where there are so many interests experience has shown that it is impossible to regulate the retail price of any article for which there is a wide demand. Many dealers, in order to acquire a reputation for moderate prices, are always ready to sell an article that is very popular, at a very small profit, and at length to discredit the sale of such goods altogether, substituting in their place goods on which larger profits are made.
In the transition period, before an article is very widely known, numerous devices are resorted to by retail dealers in order to make a profit, while professing not to make any; thus the retail dealer procures some favorite brand of American silk and displays it in his window, with the trade-mark and wholesale price marked in plain letters. Inquiry is made for that particular article, and the retail dealer replies that the only sample in stock is the one exhibited in the window, but that he is daily expecting a fresh supply. In the meantime, he uses his best efforts to sell something else, and it is only when he finds that it is impossible to do so that he furnishes the genuine article.
When a manufacturer stamps his goods with a "trade-mark," he places some obstacles in the way of their early popularity, but in the long run it is the only rule that will secure a recognition of his rights in the matter. The manufacturer of goods favorably known can always exact his own terms, and jobbers and commission merchants will be compelled in self-interest to become active and willing agents in his interest, instead of obstacles to his success.
The most noted and successful manufacturers are those who have addressed the public. Their wares are the last to feel the effects of panics and the first to show signs of activity after depressed periods.
When a merchant has acquired a great reputation he may reasonably advertise in all principal cities, because, other things being equal, he will always have a preference. Thus Brewster & Co., of Broome street, may reasonably advertise to a limited amount in New-Orleans, Galveston, or St. Louis, because, although these cities may have many good carriage-builders, there must be always some who must have the best, and are willing to pay the differences in freight, while the sense of security and satisfaction is gratified by the simple payment of freight from New-York.
When a merchant desires to secure the services of a buyer for an important branch of his business, it is readily understood that the compensation of such a buyer will depend almost entirely on his capacity, skill, and experience, and he may be dear at $3,000 and cheap at $20,000 per year, according as he is experienced and capable.
Newspaper advertising may be compared to a vigilant and watchful salesman, who not only invites business relations, but goes after the public, into its private walks and ways, and compels it to be attentive in spite of itself; and its effectiveness must depend largely on the skill employed in presenting the merits of any article to the public eye so as to produce the best results.
Newspaper advertising is an art. It is not enough alone to advertise. It is necessary, in order to win success, to employ the best skill, as being both the best and by many times the cheapest.
Newspaper advertisements of every description prepared and inserted in the leading newspapers throughout the country promptly systematically, intelligently, and on the most favorable conditions.
Communications should be addressed,
JOHN MANNING,
Newspaper Advertising Agent,
DOMESTIC BUILDING,
Union Square and 14th St., New-York.

REFERENCES:
Messrs. TIFFANY & CO., Union Square.
Messrs. CHENEY BROTHERS, Silk Manufacturers, Hartford, Conn.
AMERICAN WATCH CO., Waltham, Mass.
ROBBINS & APPLETON, No. 1 Bond st.
BREWSTER & CO. of Broome st., Carriage-builders.
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO., 652 Broadway.
L. PRANG & CO., Fine Art Publishers, Boston, Mass.
BLACK, STARR & FROST, (successors to Ball, Black & Co.,) 565 and 567 Broadway.
A. RAYMOND & CO., corner Fulton and Nassau sts.
J. REFFLARD'S SONS, 42 Vesey st.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM, 19 Maiden Lane.

CROSSLEY'S CARPETS
Grand Opening of New Spring Styles.
ENGLISH VELVETS, $1 75 PER YARD. BODY BRUSSELS, $1 50 PER YARD. TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, $1 PER YARD. INGRAINS FROM 40c. PER YARD.
AGENTS FOR THE ENGLISH LINOLEUM.
J. & J. W. CROSSLEY,
NOS. 320 AND 322 BROADWAY.

NOVELTIES
IN
Furniture Coverings
AND
CURTAIN MATERIALS.
NEW STYLES OF
CRETONNES AND SATINES,
B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,
657 AND 659 BROADWAY.

GEO. W. READ & CO
STEAM BAND SAW
AND VENEER-CUTTING MILL,
Nos. 186 to 200 LEWIS ST., foot 5th and 6th sts., East River, New-York.
Always on hand, FULL STOCK OF SEASONED
Hard-Wood Lumber
AND CHOICE FIGURED VENEERS.
The LARGEST STOCK! The GREATEST VARIETY! The Lowest Prices!
☞ Inclose stamp for Catalogue and Price-list. Orders by mail promptly and faithfully executed.

LATAKIA SMOKING TOBACCO.
BRISTOL BIRD'S EYE TOBACCO.
A SMALL INVOICE OF THESE CELEBRATED BRANDS, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THE LONDON CLUBS.
NONE GENUINE UNLESS STAMPED.
Francis Tomes & Co.,
No. 6 Maiden lane, New-York.

GREAT SALE OF
CARPETS
OIL-CLOTHS, LACE CURTAINS, &c.
SHEPPARD KNAPP,
NOS. 183 AND 185 6TH AVE.,
having secured the entire stock of a large importing and manufacturing firm,
will offer this week the
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
ever offered at retail in this City, consisting of
MOQUETTE Carpets, from $2 25 per yard.
WILTON Carpets, from $2 50 per yard.
VELVET Carpets, from $1 75 per yard.
BODY BRUSSELS Carpets, from $1 50 per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS Carpets, from $1 per yard.
THREE-PLYS, from $1 25 per yard.
106 PIECES EXTRA INGRAINS, at 99 cents per yard.
LACE CURTAINS,
from $2 per pair to the very FINEST IMPORTED.
6th ave., one door below 13th st.

Extraordinary Art Sale
AT THE
SOMERVILLE ART GALLERY,
No. 82 5th av.,
MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, April 12 and 13, at 8 P. M.

OPHELIA	JAMES BERTRAND
MORNING IN NORMANDY	C. BONNEMAISON
LOVE'S REVERIE	W. AMBERG
LANDSCAPE	Prof. LITCHENFELS
THE BABES	CHARLES CHAPLIN
PASSING THE STREAM	H. PICON
UP-HILL WORK	JAMES C. THOM
ROCK OF AGES	J. A. OERTEL
SOLDIER OF THE LINE	A. DE NEUVILLE
THE FATAL THRUST	E. ANDRE
ARMENIAN GIRL	C. LANDELLE
LEISURE MOMENTS	E. ESBENS
PA H IN THE WOODS	A. F. BELLOWS
ALSACE—PRESENT AND FUTURE	C. A. PABST
THE TANDEM	JOHN LEWIS BROWN
THE GREAT PLACE—ANTWERP	H. SCHAEFELS
WOOD INTERIOR	W. WHITTRIDGE
ON THE RIVER IDE	S. R. GIFFORD
FORESTS OF FONTAINBLEAU	C. DESHAYES

THIS EXHIBITION IS WORTHY OF THE SPECIAL ATTENTION OF ART-LOVERS.
ROBERT SOMERVILLE,
AUCTIONEER.

BODY BRUSSELS
CARPETS
AT RETAIL.
1,000 Pieces New Goods,
$1 50 TO $1 90 PER YARD.
Geo. E. L. Hyatt,
273 CANAL ST., THRO' TO 31 HOWARD ST.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS,
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York

WEBER
PIANOS.
NILSSON. I shall take every opportunity to *recommend* and *praise* your instruments.
KELLOGG. For the last six years your Pianos have been my *choice* for the *concert-room* and my own *house*.
LUCCA. Your Uprights are *extraordinary* instruments and deserve their *great success*.
PATTI. I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but *give yours the preference over all*.
STRAUSS. Your Pianos astonish me. *I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.*
WEHLI. Mme. Parepa called your Piano the finest in the United States. *I fully indorse* that opinion. They have no *rival anywhere.*
Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.
WAREROOMS:
5th av., corner 16th st., New-York.

ROOFS
Leaky ones made water-tight of no charge. Old ones repaired. Tin ones painted. New ones put on. Save re-shingling by using Gilnes' Slate Paint. 100 pages of testimonials free. Address at once, "Box 1761, N. Y.," for Book Circular.
N. Y. Slate Roofing Co.
8 Cedar St., N. Y.
49 So. Front St., Phila.
13 Central Wharf, Boston.
AGENTS WANTED.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK,
Manufacture WEDDING PRESENTS of STERLING SILVER, put up in appropriate and attractive cases, and also other articles for household use in new styles and rich variety, presenting effects in chasing, engraving, and gilding in colors not heretofore produced.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

REORGANIZED!
LARGE CAPITAL!!
Having purchased the assets of the late firm, now offer the BEST STOCK of FINE CLOTHING in New-York at LESS THAN COST of MANUFACTURE.
JESSUP & CO.
NO. 256 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

NOVELTIES.
IN ALL THE
LATEST PARISIAN FABRICS
FOR
Spring and Summer Wear
NOW OPEN.
Viz.: BLACK and COLORED
VELVET STRIPED GRENADINES,
Gaze Lozange, Natti Quadrille,
Gaze Quadrille, Toile Damasse,
Gaze Surat, Serge Faconne,
Gaze Indien, Louisines Damasse,
ALGERINES,
BLACK, COLORED, AND ECRU MATELASSE,
"LOUISINES,"
STRIPED, CHECKED, AND CHINE SILKS,
PLAIN COLORED FAILLES AND GROS GRAINS,
GUIPURE AND EMBROIDERED NETS, with trimmings to match.
PLAIN, STRIPED, AND PLAID
India and French Camel's Hair Cloths,
PARIS PRINTED ORGANDIES AND LAWNS,
PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, FOULARD CAMBRICS,
PERCALES, CHEVIOTS, GINGHAMS, PRINTS,
PARASOLS, SUN-UMBRELLAS, &c., &c.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, corner 19th st.

SPRING AND SUMMER.
French and English Cassimeres,
Scotch, Cheviot, and English Suitings, Laverton's Oriental Twills, English Serge Suitings, Carr's Meltons,
White and Fancy Cloakings for Children, White and Colored Corduroys, &c.
N. B.—Cut in any length to suit purchasers.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
BROADWAY, corner 19th st.

NOW OPEN.
SPRING PARIS COSTUMES,
RECEPTION & EVENING DRESSES,
CARRIAGE WRAPS,
BREAKFAST JACKETS, &C., &C.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
BROADWAY, corner 19th st.

F. E. SMITH & CO.'S
CRUSHED WHITE WHEAT.
The best article of this kind in the market.
For sale by
PARK & TILFORD.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

BARGAINS
IN
FURNITURE.
As we are retiring from the Retail Trade, we offer our large Stock of FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE of every variety during this Spring season at cost, and less than cost. It will pay those who intend purchasing to call and examine our stock, and compare prices to satisfy themselves.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
No. 184 5th av., near 23d st.

JUST RECEIVED, and will offer on Monday the largest assortment of French Undergarments in New-York, at lower prices than ever.
Paris-made Chemises, fine, tucked, and embroidered, for $1 50.
Also, special offering of large-size French Night-Dresses, to be sold without regard to cost.
All the above were handmade, and manufactured specially for us.
LE BOUTILLIER BROS.,
No. 48 East 14th St., Union Square.
John Manning's Advertising Agency.

NOTICE.
NONE GUARANTEED UNLESS EACH PIECE BEARS THE MARK.
HAND-SPUN
(TRADE MARK.)
BLACK SILKS.
"ANCIENNE MAISON HAMOT."
The frequent disappointments which ladies experience in the wear of black silks are to be attributed partly to the use of loaded chemical dyes (which cause the fabric to cut) instead of pure vegetable dyes, partly through employing Chinese and Asiatic raw silk instead of pure Italian Organzine, but chiefly to the increasing tendency of late years to produce silk goods in factories by means of power looms.
Every effort, however, to make silks by purely mechanical process has been attended with but doubtful success, and it has been found almost impossible to produce them free from that crisp, harsh touch so common to the ordinary makes of silks.
Moreover, it is foreign to the character of the French weaver to work in factories, and all attempts of manufacturers to induce the best workmen to do so have proved unavailing.
This accounts for the superior excellence of the Handspun Cachmire Silks marked "Ancienne Maison Hamot," spun from the purest Italian raw material, and each piece made in the good old-fashioned way by skilled weavers on looms at their own homes, thus fulfilling the true conditions under which fine silks can alone be produced, insuring more reliable wear, rendering them less apt to wear shiny, and giving them that soft, mellow, satin finish so sought after by all connoisseurs.—*Translated from the Paris Journal.*
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